THE SURVEY

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The Gist Of It

INDUSTRIAL depression and the farm problem continue to roll over communities, urban and rural, a backwash of unemployment, exhausted resources and pleas for relief. The rise of eight million dollars in the budget requests of the three welfare departments of New York City, announced as this issue goes to press, is a sizable "straw in the wind." As community funds and welfare agencies face into the coming winter, they are beset by a host of problems as to community responsibility and community resources for meeting this growing need. The current situation is necessarily doing for the chests and relief agencies what the drought has done for the farm problem—focussing our attention on the factors involved in a new and dramatic way. In the leading article of this issue (page 502) some of these factors are analyzed, some aims and methods are sharply challenged, some new considerations brought forward, in a thoughtful discussion by Linton B. Swift, executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association. This paper is a complete revision and abridgement of one presented by Mr. Swift before the family division of the National Conference of Social Work in Boston.

THE friction that arises when a good citizen feels himself unjustly interferred with by the law is all too likely to result in dangerous sparks and overheating. When the citizen is a minor, facing society for the first time "on his own," the situation has particularly harmful possibilities. The story of such a conflict and how through the cooperation of the governor, the state labor department, trained social workers and the young soda jerker herself it was successfully handled is told, page 504. At the time of writing this article, Miss Fraser was with the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor.

AN experiment in giving normal social experience to the mentally sick, and what it means to those who are participating in it is described, page 509, by Dr. C. P. Oberndorf, associate psychiatrist at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.

HOW much of the national income does each of us spend? How many of us are poor, middle class, rich, and why and how rapidly are the percentages changing? These are among the questions canvassed in a recent study made by Willford I. King under the National Bureau of Economic Research. The study is reviewed, page 505, by Robert A. Brady, a member of the department of economics at the University of California.

IN the intervals of her job as director of the child labor department of the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago, F. Zeta Youmans sometimes finds time to write both stories and verse. Survey readers who recall her accounts of children in the movie theatres (September 1, 1927) and of Chicago newsboys (September 15, 1928) will look with special interest on her Portrait of Marian, page 506.

A MEMBER of a New York law firm, Harold Riegelman knows at first hand the viewpoints of those who are asked to support the settlements as well as of those who use them. He was for eight years a member of the board of directors of Madison House, and for ten years counsel to the United Neighborhood Houses of New York. Page 507.

IN the midst of the Adult Summer School, held at Berkeley, California, last month, Lyman Bryson, executive secretary of the California Association for Adult Education, found time to prepare an account, page 510, of an educational adventure which has in it suggestions "for any cross roads in the United States."

PROTEST and emphatic approval were called forth by Elizabeth Healey's article —Get Your Man (The Survey, May 15, 1930). Miss Healey reported the discussion which took place at a meeting —a closed meeting—of feminine social workers. They wanted, in their free time, "more fun, and more men, eligible men." In this number, Dorothea de Schweinitz carries forward that discussion (page 522). Getting your man is very well, she admits, but where is he? That these questions, apart from their frivolous implications, touch on a very real problem that faces social workers, both protestants and indorsers agree. Miss de Schweinitz has been assistant secretary of the American Association of Social Workers and has recently been making a study of industrial relations in the full-fashioned hosiery industry, on which she will report in an early number of The Survey.

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PROFESSIONAL LAPSES

The nature-lore teacher meets nature unexpectedly and can't remember which is the poisonous kind

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THE SURVEY

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1930

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Death of an Explorer

THE week that Andrée's body was found after a third of a century in the Arctic, the cables brought news of ıe death of Henry Rogers Seager from pneumonia in Kiev, J.S.S.R. Our social exploration has little of the glamour ttached to geographical discovery, and except for their com- ıon scientific spirit nothing could be more unlike the balloon nd its foray into the frozen north than the expedition that 'rofessor Seager had organized of a score of economists to ıudy close to the ground, the five-year economic program f the Soviet Republic—one of the few great social experi- ıents of modern times, and one so warm with life and so olored with emotion by its interpretaters, pro and con, as o make such an informal but expert assay a public service. The adventure was typical of the luminous curiosity, the agerness to weigh realities that characterized Professor ieager throughout his life and service. His was essentially he bent to sift the substance in what seemed half-baked roposals for future action, to find the living kernel in what eemed rigid inertias of the past; radicalism and conservatism like yielded to a touch which revealed the organic reason- bleness of both social change and momentum.

It has been the limitation of America that so many of our blest minds have been engrossed in the engineering of indus- rial life, that we have lacked the free economic statesman- hip to construct the social controls that would conserve ıuman welfare in the midst of our mechanistic advances. 'rofessor Seager was one of those exceptional leaders in cademic life whose judgment and influence bring this balance o practical affairs. For twenty-five years he was professor of olitical economy at Columbia. He was a past president of he American Economic Association and the American Asso- iation for Labor Legislation. During the war he was ecretary of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board; and erhaps his outstanding public service was as secretary, in he days of post-war reconstruction, of the Second National ndustrial Conference, which, after the failure of an earlier onference, found common ground among the conflicting actors. It struck off the first framework for industrial elations of a caliber commensurate with our economic rowth as a people and consonant with the American spirit. We may come abreast of it by 1950, and by then there may be recognition of the Franklin-like quality of the man who bore such a creative and sustained part in its shaping. Of his several books that on Social Insurance is especially marked by this same combination of qualities.

In Professor Seager's death Survey Associates loses one of its most robust and effective members. He was chairman of our board during the years in which Survey Graphic was launched and gave himself unstintedly to the project. His charm, his gift for collaboration, the breadth of his grasp, the glint of his humor, and above all his rare combination of reserve strength and eager spirit are things that will long be treasured by his associates.

North Carolina Talks It Over

NORTH CAROLINA is one of the many states that faces the winter under the double handicap of "the farm problem" and industrial unemployment. These two social burdens made up the theme of discussion and study at the eleventh annual Public Welfare Institute held during the summer at Chapel Hill, North Carolina by the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the university's School of Public Welfare. More than 125 members registered for the seven-day meeting this year, and many others attended special sessions.

On the basis of their study and discussion, the members of the institute agreed that unemployment relief must be undertaken as a community project, with all of the community agencies cooperating in meeting the immediate needs of those who are thrown out of work, and in helping them get back on a self-supporting basis. Community responsibility was also emphasized in considering the state's agricultural problem. The institute felt that Governor O. Max Gardner's Live-at-Home program will, if it is followed, go a long way toward meeting the difficulties of the South's farmers. In speaking to the institute the dean of the State College of Agriculture and Engineering declared that the South is "cash crop crazy," and that the farmer must learn to live from his garden rather than from a tin can before agriculture will be able to support its workers. When this comes to pass, he pointed out, the farms should be profitable enough to absorb the surplus workers from the industrial communities, many of them ex-farmers who left the land to find more glamorous jobs in the mill villages. But, it

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was emphasized by the institute discussion, the Live-at-Home program must go further than the platform speech; the community must organize and lay definite plans to assist and encourage farmers in this radical departure from their lifelong devotion to cotton, tobacco, and such other crops as sell for cash.

George B. Ford

IN the untimely death of George B. Ford, architect and city planner, the science of planning has received a great blow. But fifty-one years old, the record of Mr. Ford's accomplishment reads like the life history of one who has lived beyond the allotted span and achieved much in a long life. Yet it might be said that George Ford was just in the prime of his career; United States delegate to the International Housing Association in 1910, consultant engineer to the committee on city planning of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and to the Committee on the Building Districts and Restrictions of the City of New York, organizer of the Reconstruction Bureau of the American Red Cross during the World War, subsequently chosen by the French Government to rebuild the cathedral of Rheims, during later years consultant engineer to more than a hundred planning commissions in thirty American cities—such undertakings represent a cross section of his activities.

At the time of his death, Mr. Ford was director of the Regional Plan Association of New York, selected, according to the president of the association, because of his unparalled experience in practical city building and his great personal knowledge of the planning problems in the Metropolitan Areas—problems involving both the reclamation of lost opportunities and the evolving of plans for localities yet unspoiled.

But his deep-rooted interest in the general subject was never circumscribed by geographic boundaries. Ever receptive to new ideas, ever ready to guide younger men in the field, always seeing beyond the particular difficulty under consideration, the contribution which George Ford made during his twenty years as one of the most active in the field, is and always will be, an important factor in shaping the trends of modern city planning. As the science grows, as its principles become more definitely crystallized, it might have been predicted with certainty that the contribution of this pioneer would have expanded apace. The works which he accomplished during his life stand as a monument to his genius. The Survey has lost a friend and counseller in his death.

Education for the Handicapped

CONTINUANCE of the nation-wide Federal-State system of vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons was assured for three years more by the action of the recent Congress in passing the Reed bill. This is a civilian activity of very comprehensive scope, taking in not only the victims of industrial accident and other accidents but congenital cripples and those disabled by disease. Of recent years it has been hailed by friends of the crippled child as an especially valuable corollary to their movement, since it took up the job where earlier activities left off and fitted the crippled child for a place in the economic world.

The new act grants the same amount of Federal aid as in the past, one million dollars a year. It does, however, include one change which makes expansion of the work possible in states which are ready to advance. An amendment offered by Senator Couzens provides that the Federal Boa for Vocational Education may re-allot the sums not claim by states entitled to them to other states which are prepar to make use of them. In the past the amount of Feder aid actually used has never exceeded seven hundred thousa dollars, so there is, therefore, about three hundred thousa dollars which can be re-allotted. All of the Federal fun must be matched by State or local funds.

The effect of the amendment will probably be to e courage expansion of the work in the states which have a ready reached the limit of their appropriation and to sp states which have not developed their program to do so order that the money tentatively allotted to them may n be re-allotted. At the same time it is realized that the thr year extension is only a breathing spell and that the re effort to put the rehabilitation work on a permanent or sem permanent basis must be made in the next long session Congress.

President Hoover and the Home

PRESIDENT HOOVER'S forthcoming conference housing, holds unusual social interest, in view of tl rapid trend towards apartment life in industrial areas. Co struction of single homes has dropped from 58 per cent i 1921 to 35 per cent in 1928.

The solution of the housing problem is essentially d pendent on the character of the approach. You may tak it from the commercial angle, having in mind the interes of the contractor, the builder, the real estate operator, o you may begin its consideration from the standpoint of tl potential home maker. Proper housing is above all a matt of comfort; serious social consequences—delinquency ar crime, disease, and other maladjustments—arise in an al normal physical environment. Today more than thr fourths of our people are economically unable either to bu or to rent the most modest home (and garden), and ar forced to live under very unfavorable conditions. This h come about largely through the enormous disproportion b tween the cost of housing and income. No other essenti commodity has so utterly failed in readjusting its productiv methods according to modern trends.

A well-known authority on housing, writes to The Surve as follows:

"If President Hoover's conference is to succeed at al it must fearlessly approach the subject from the standpoi of the need of the large mass of our people and not merel the commercial interests involved. The matter of senio financing, though somewhat slow, is not a serious questio There is ample capital available at reasonable rates of in terest, for sound developments. Junior financing, high cos of materials, unnecessary and burdensome legal restriction and archaic production, are the four important elements re sponsible for the present housing condition in the Unite States. The fundamental problem is ample capital at rea sonable rates of interest, for junior financing. Mass capita will clear the way for mass buying and mass productio and, even under present conditions, will reduce the cost o housing 40 to 50 per cent.

"Concentrated experimentation with materials will brin home construction largely under the factory roof, with d liveries to the job ready for assembly. Such experimentatio however, should not be left to philanthropy. As in the cas of agricultural and other fields, the Federal governmen should promptly provide for the establishment of a housin

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perimental station. With such a central station unhampered by commercial jealousies, every material manufacturer ould be ready to cooperate. Unnecessary and burdensome strictions, either state or local, can be greatly reduced rough Federal persuasion.

"Finally, the conference group must be permeated with spirit of public service, giving due consideration to the mmercial interests involved but subordinating such interts to the urgent housing needs of the majority of our ople."

Science Contributes to Charity

THE St. Louis Municipal Opera, which presents twelve weeks of outdoor operetta each summer, is an outstandg success because of its size, its high artistic level, its ıancial soundness—and not least because of its notable rvice to the poor and unfortunate of the city. Sixteen ındred seats (out of 9500) are reserved each night for stribution without cost to the wards of ninety-two social rvice and welfare organizations serving chiefly orphans, ippled children, the aged poor, disabled soldiers, and the ind. Among the typical organizations which distribute ckets, are the Blind Girls' Home, the Children's Board f Guardians, the Episcopal Orphans' Home, the Home for ged and Infirm Israelites, the Salvation Army, the Neighorhood Association, the Child Welfare Bureau, and the t. Louis Juvenile Courts. The free seats are invariably lled, and it is estimated that thirty thousand individuals se the tickets thus distributed.

The Municipal Theater Association, which produces the perettas, is a private non-profit-making organization licensed y the state and granted the free use of the enormous stadium nd stage in Forest Park. What makes the giving away of many seats economically feasible is that the high develop- ıent of complexly organized amplifier systems in recent ears, has made it possible to hear an operatic performance t practically any distance. So, although the free seats are early five hundred feet from the stage, their occupants an hear admirably. And the stage is so huge that the stage ictures and action are perfectly visible.

It should be noted, however, that this free entertainment only possible because the performances are of such prossional quality as to fill the paid seats. This past summer he directors engaged a Broadway producer, Milton I. hubert, a nephew of the impressarios, as general production ıanager. The uncertainties of the previous two seasons and ıe pronounced success of this one, prove the wisdom of the tep, which was taken in the belief that no large art enterrise can safely be left in amateur hands.

New Schools for Indians

THE appointment of W. Carson Ryan, Jr., professor of education at Swarthmore College as director of eduation in the Indian Service, is a heartening step in the diection of that better day for the Indian schools promised y the more adequate appropriations of last spring (see The urvey, June 15, page 268) and outlined in a section of the ıterim report to the President recently submitted by Comıissioner Charles J. Rhoads. Whatever reservations one ıay have about the desirability of a gradual transfer of authority over Indian affairs from the federal government to he states, as recommended in this report, there can be only atisfaction over the large part education plays in the present program of the Indian Service. In addition to more adequate food, clothing, and equipment for the pupils, better teaching and supervision and a vocational guidance and placement service, the Commissioner states that the whole scheme of Indian education is being modified and expanded

so as to place increasingly greater emphasis on education of a practical and vocational character so that upon completion of the prescribed courses the Indian boy or girl may be fitted to take his or her place in the life of the nation, whether as an industrial worker, an agriculturist, a teacher, clerk, or in some other of the innumerable ways in which American citizens earn their living.

Dr. Ryan, who was selected from eighty applicants by a special civil service examination, to direct the new educational program, was for eight years in the United States Bureau of Education as editor and specialist in vocational education. He is most widely known for his work on educational surveys in the United States and Canada, and for his part in the progressive education movement in this country. When in 1926 the Secretary of the Interior requested the Institute for Government Research to make a survey of the social and economic needs of the Indians, Dr. Ryan was selected by the Institute to direct the study of Indian education. In connection with this inquiry, he visited many of the Indian schools, as well as public and mission schools having Indian pupils. He thus brings to his new task not only his skill and experience as an educator and his broad understanding of the newer trends in education, but firsthand knowledge of the special needs and problems of Indian children and Indian schools.

Half a Loaf

AT last New York City has a department of city planning.

After much discussion, on July 17 the Mayor signed the bill already approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Board of Aldermen. Headed by a single official with the title of Commissioner of City Planning, the primary function of the new department is to build a master plan for the city to include everything relating to its physical make-up. Thus is provided official machinery which assures the making of a comprehensive plan within a reasonable period, the lack of which—despite the great contribution already made by the unofficial Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs—has long been recognized. The department will further act as a coordinating agency for the many projects constantly under consideration by other city departments, as well as for the countless ideas along these lines with which the city is always deluged. On the other hand, the city planning department has no actual power to initiate or compel action looking toward the execution of its recommendations. And, in the opinion of critical experts, the single commissioner will be so overwhelmed by administrative duties that he will have little time for the actual preparation of the plan, although that task is in itself a complicated one worthy of the combined efforts and experience of three commissioners, architect and economist in addition to the present first encumbent, an engineer. Yet in spite of these lacks, but one civic agency disapproved of the Mayor's taking the final action to create the department. On the theory that it may be regarded as a first step toward obtaining a more adequate organization, there is widespread, if qualified, enthusiasm that at last the largest city in the country is among the seventy-odd to have a department of city planning.

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Community Chests and Relief

By LINTON B. SWIFT

THE present industrial depression has been but a "straw on the camel's back"—and not the last straw—added to the increasing burden of case work relief agencies during the past ten or fifteen years. Social workers are familiar with Dr. Hurlin's figures showing that in 1925 ninety-seven representative agencies spent more than three times as much for relief as in 1916. The increase in relief went on during the still more prosperous period ending in 1929. What is likely to happen if the public is allowed to continue its assumption that we can "meet all relief needs" during the coming winter, which will probably offer the most severe test we have ever had?

Financial difficulties in family welfare agencies and community chests are but one aspect of the whole problem. Beside the raising and disbursing of funds, the community chest is serving more and more as a channel for social agencies and the community in developing a social program. Relief pressure disrupts these purposes of the chest as much as it does the constructive case work program of the family welfare agency. The use of the pronoun "we" in this article therefore signifies a common approach to the problem.

In seeking a way out we must first realize that the long-continued increase in relief expenditures is due largely to conditions for which neither social case work nor relief is ultimately a remedy. Relief as a tool of treatment is most effective in personal maladjustments which would make it difficult for the individual to maintain himself socially even in the most favorable environment. This area of relief need is relatively stable.

The second area of relief need consists primarily of social, economic, and industrial conditions which are subject to rapid change. To see the futility of an attempt on the part of voluntary agencies to meet all relief needs in this area, we have only to realize that it includes ultimately all that portion of the population whose income is insufficient to provide a "decent" standard of living. We have no accurate estimate of the size of this group. We only know that in large communities the number of those on marginal or sub-marginal income is so vast, and affected by so many factors, that it would be impossible to make up the income shortages through relief giving. Yet that is the area toward which our generalized and unrestricted relief responsibility is inevitably spreading with a sort of centrifugal force.

Hence, particularly in large communities, it is the utmost folly for us to make any direct or implied public promise to meet all community relief needs. In Detroit, with relatively unlimited resources to draw upon, the relief expenditures of the Department of Public Welfare increased from $156,000 in October, 1929, to $728,000 in April, 1930. At that point it was necessary to cut expenditures the next month to $471,000 with corresponding subsequent reductions. Nevertheless, the expenditures of this Department for relief alone during the past twelve months were nearly 50 per cent greater than the entire amount ever raised in one year by the Detroit Community Fund!

It would obviously be impossible for any group of private agencies to go even thus far in discharging an unlimited relief responsibility. There is an equation from which w cannot escape:

Unlimited Responsibility	=	Unlimited Expenditures	=	Unlimited Resources
		and		
Limited Resources	=	Limited Expenditures	=	Limited Responsibility

But not only is such a relief program impossible; it is als socially unwise. Just as we have learned that in problem of personal maladjustment, relief can be used effectivel only as a tool of treatment, so must we learn that in its com munity aspect relief only increases social and economic evi unless it is used merely as a tool of remedial social actio It must consciously be made a part of a social progra designed to remove the causes and the need for relief, a lesso which society has not yet learned. This difference betwee the case work aspects and the social aspects of relief shoul lead us to question whether, though we may not fear th use of relief in case work with the individual, we are n actually pauperizing community resourcefulness throug stimulating reliance upon relief in meeting social and ec nomic problems.

Experience has shown that any large relief program withi this area of social and economic problems is inevitably sel increasing. I believe that in the extent to which we have a sumed responsibility for such a program we may find th cause of a large part of our dilemma. And, considering th public addiction to relief methods, I believe that we have bee led into that dilemma partly through the inclusion of relie in a joint appeal to the whole community.

MISS RICHMOND has called the case work metho of giving relief the "retail method," as distinguishe from wholesale or indiscriminate relief giving. In the earl days most charity organization societies used the retail metho in raising as well as in giving relief, and it was then possibl to individualize each contribution. When the charity organ ization society began, however, to build up a large centra relief fund, raised by wholesale appeal and without clea definition of its purposes and its limitations, it created hiatus between its relief-raising and relief-giving methods It has become increasingly difficult to confine our relief re sponsibility to instances in which case work can be reasonabl effective; and that responsibility, with the focusing of publi attention upon a still larger fund raised by the communit chest, has inevitably been expanded into the whole area o community needs.

And finally, I wonder whether in making use of the whole sale appeal for relief, we have not been merely fostering community relief psychology which has already gone beyon our control, is "spilling over" into pressure for the develop ment of public agencies and into community demands fo new types of governmental relief? And may not all of thi gradually result in a great governmental relief system of th type which has wrecked states in the past; a system all th more dangerous because it is not consistently planned as par of a remedial program, but created category by category? raise these questions only to call attention to our responsibilit

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for leadership in the study and public interpretation of tendencies which are already apparent.

The foregoing discussion has perhaps given some hint of the further questions which I intend to raise. I should like to see the community fund and its member agencies freed for a more adequate and better balanced approach to a social program, and for concentration in the community fund campaign upon the interpretation and support of that program. I should like to see the chest and the case work relief agencies freed from any direct or implied responsibility for meeting all the relief needs of the community. And I wish to suggest that perhaps this can be best accomplished by eliminating the wholesale relief appeal from the regular campaign as far as possible, and substituting other methods of raising limited relief funds as needed during the year.

ANY such plan would defeat its own ends if it were not carefully designed to decrease the present emphasis upon "relief of distress," and if it did not make it easier for the agencies to define and limit their case work and relief functions. As has been indicated, the ultimate answer to our present dilemma is not greater resources. Our primary purpose, therefore, should be not to secure more money for relief, but rather to lessen the relief pressure by decreasing the channels through which that pressure is stimulated, thus freeing ourselves for effective case work with a smaller group of families and for leadership in stimulating community social action upon problems which we cannot meet through case work and relief work alone.

One method of accomplishing this would be to give all competent social case work agencies full responsibility for raising their own relief funds as needed during the year, quietly and without any "wholesale" appeal, but by various methods in connection with continuous interpretation of their case work functions. Let it be understood that I am using this suggestion merely as a basis for discussion, because the very objections which it raises constitute new challenges to our usual methods, and because it clarifies the issues as nothing else could.

In the first place, this procedure would give the case work relief agencies all the resources which come from the relief appeal, to counterbalance the burden of work which arises from that appeal. It would rid the chest of the overwhelming "community relief" contract which is implied in any wholesale joint appeal to the entire community for general relief funds. It would give the chest a chance in its campaign to concentrate upon the interpretation and support of service programs of all member agencies. It would stimulate agency responsibility for both interpretation and money raising, at the same time making it easier for them to define, limit, and interpret their relief responsibilities in accordance with their case work function and their resources.

But, even with the safeguards suggested later, and although it should result in less public emphasis upon relief, such a scheme would undoubtedly meet some objections from case work agencies as well as chests. In the first place, it will be said that to allow the relief agencies to raise their relief funds independently, would be a direct violation of the chest principle of "immunity" to contributors. But there is no reason whatever why a chest campaign should "immunize" non-contributors, nor is there any reason why each contributor should not at least have an opportunity to say for himself whether he wishes immunity from other opportunities for giving. The "immunity idea" is already being modified in progressive community chests, through additional appeals in emergencies or for special purposes, and through encouraging case work agencies in the use of the "case appeal" method.

A more valid objection is that it would be unfortunate to separate service and relief appeals, from the standpoint of interpretation. Here I can only request a careful study of the procedure suggested later, to see whether it would not, on the contrary, offer the agencies a freer opportunity, in the chest campaign and throughout the year, to interpret their case work program, and to interpret relief merely as a tool of treatment, without the present confusion as to the purpose of chest contributions.

A still more valid objection is that this proposal apparently ignores the relief factor in every form of free service, save case work. Logically, this is true. Logically, every form of free service, particularly free institutional care, is essentially relief. It merely happens that the public interprets "charity" largely as out-door relief. I can only raise a question here as to whether, in meeting an illogical public attitude toward relief, there is not a certain value in being illogical, through isolating the object of misconception and re-interpreting its relation to other forms of relief. In any event, this objection challenges our present obligation for a franker interpretation to the public of the significance of relief in its many forms.

On behalf of the case work agencies it may be objected that such a proposal involves going back to old charity organization methods, and that the cost and the effort would be too great. Properly carried out, however, it should mean only greater elasticity in time, amounts, and methods of raising relief funds, appealing to a more restricted group in the community. Nor should the cost and the effort for the case work relief agencies be prohibitive, considering that the amount to be raised (now averaging only about 10 per cent of total chest budgets) would gradually decrease through lessened pressure from the whole community, and that the effort would be shared by all social case work agencies requiring relief funds, instead of being centered in the family agencies alone. But the underlying objection which may be raised by many community chests is that this plan would deprive the chest of its chief campaign argument; that the chest could not raise its campaign goal (reduced by the present outdoor relief items) without the relief appeal; and that the case work agencies would get too much money if they had all the resources as well as all the burdens which now come from the relief appeal.

THIS of course would amount to an assertion that the case work relief agencies do not now receive all the relief resources which the public vaguely intends them to have. Robert W. Kelso has said, "It is true that our chests beg funds for charity, and spend for charity plus other forms of service." I have also heard a number of chest executives say that at least 50 per cent of the chest funds come from the relief appeal; which means a proportionate pressure of demands upon the case work relief agencies. But according to Mr. Kelso's figures, of the total funds of thirty representative chests only 18 per cent went to "outdoor relief" agencies, of which approximately half must have gone into service expenditures.

Thus the case work relief agencies are expected to do, on less than 10 per cent, a relief job requiring at least 50 per cent of chest resources. Need we wonder that family welfare agencies are constantly making a desperate demand for more money; that they are struggling with a pressure of work which is rapidly destroying case work standards and morale; and that there is increasing (*Continued on page* 525)

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A Soda Jerker Writes to the Governor

By LORRAINE FRASER

MARIA TRENTINO was in rebellion against the laws of the State of New York. Maria, aged fourteen, had found a job in a hot-dog stand in a city park, intending to earn her way through college as a soda jerker. The new "trade" she was learning paid well; the only stumbling block was the matter of hours. Her work in the park lasted from 2:00 until 10:00 p. m.; and because the New York child labor law forbids mercantile work for children fourteen to sixteen years of age after six o'clock, Maria was going to lose her job.

As her work in the soft-drink stand represented her only hope of getting back to school, Maria clung to it with desperate tenacity, for while she did not realize her own unusual ability, she did know that school was "where I belong."

The Trentino family, who were thrifty Italians, had saved enough to send her through college, considering her "bright enough to be worthy"; but they had lost all their reserve in unsound investments. Nevertheless, they did not wish Maria to stop school, for she had a fine record in her studies and at fourteen was in the second year of highschool. But Maria dropped out: "I couldn't see them worry about our financial rating all of the time," she said.

Her first job was in a cotton mill, but the jarring confusion of the machinery was more than she could stand. "The noise drove me crazy," she said. Now threatened with the loss of her new job, she wrote a letter of eloquent protest to the Governor. "I am only one of the many people over whom you govern," her letter began; then in childishly eloquent sentences, she put her case before the highest authority in the State.

Her genuine respect for law was in conflict with what seemed to her a justifiable ambition. Though she was naturally a law-abiding young person, her eagerness to "get back to school so that I will make a good citizen of New York State," was being balked, she thought, by the law that prevented her holding a night-work job. "For the first time I got that funny feeling that I wanted to disobey the law," Maria wrote. Rebellious and disheartened, she said (no doubt with youthful exaggeration) that only her family's encouragement kept her from trying to "quit life entirely." Though adolescents do sometimes attempt suicide, it seems unlikely that a child of her type would actually resort to so extreme a protest.

Her letter shows that Maria Trentino possessed not only a fine mind but unusually well-rounded gifts. Her affection for her parents, her quaintly dignified address to the Governor, and, later, her appreciation of the help she received, all indicate that she was on the whole emotionally well-adjusted, with a maturity far beyond her years. In the conclusion of her letter, while "waiting for aid," she signs herself "a fighting soul," assuring him: "I am trying my best to fight back all the evil thoughts and feelings that I have recently acquired." Maria Trentino had learned, with insight uncommon even among older people, her responsibility for ordering her own emotions. She was trying not to meet what seemed "injustice" with bitterness and hatred.

At the same time, she based her plea upon the old, discredited *laissez-faire* philosophy, demanding only to be let alone to make her own way. "If you would only see to it that I am left alone to work in this place I will be able to get back to school," Maria Trentino wrote, adding, "Are you going to help me out? You can by just giving me the privilege of working." She threatens that if not allowed to keep her job, "I will probably turn out to be another criminal or hobo. . . . If I lose my ambition this is what will happen." While the threat sounds rather overdrawn, even crime commissions are still in the dark as to how the will-to-crime begins. "What else could I do," the young candidate for criminality, and potential hobo argues despairingly, "when even the law is against my attempts to get ahead?" Finally, with a somewhat wry humor this precocious child of her age adds: "It must sound absurd to ask for the privilege of working, but so it goes today."

Maria Trentino's protest did not, of course, result in any change in the laws prohibiting night work for children. When difficulties arise in the enforcement of the child-labor laws there are usually more constructive ways in which they may be met.

THERE are over a million child laborers in the United States—not many in any one community or factory, though the number in the aggregate is large. Because they are scattered in comparatively small groups or as single units throughout industry it has been suggested by Raymond G. Fuller, formerly of the National Child Labor Committee, that the ideal way to deal with child labor problems today would be by the case-work method—finding a special adjustment for the problem of each individual child.

This was the method used in dealing with Maria Trentino's problem. Governor Roosevelt referred her letter to the State Industrial Commissioner, Frances Perkins, who decided that a case work investigation was needed. The Department of Labor, however, is primarily a law-enforcing organization and has not developed any means for making individual case studies. Within the department, the Bureau of Women in Industry possesses a somewhat broader mandate, having charge of the interests of women and child workers. Accordingly the director, Frieda Miller, sought the cooperation of a private social agency to supplement the resources of the bureau and to learn the actual conditions in the girl's home.

A district visitor of this case-work agency was sent to interview the Trentino family. Indeed, the first step was to find out whether Maria existed at all. This young wage-earner writing such a carefully reasoned and eloquent letter, seemed almost too dramatic to be true. But Maria proved to be a real girl; and the immediate reason for her going to work was that the Trentino family needed her wages to meet the payments on the instalment purchase of a car. For this cause the schooling of a highly gifted, conscientious child had been interrupted, and, as the only way to provide

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her education the Governor was being urged to let down the bars prohibiting night work for New York's thousands of working children.

The district visitor quickly won the friendship of the young worker. In the end Maria's problem sifted itself down not to the ruin of her highschool and college career through being forbidden to work nights as a soda jerker, but to a woeful lack of vocational guidance. An exceptionally gifted child was aspiring to a routine, unskilled job. The wide gap between her ability and her work, with the resulting social waste, was due to her being at the mercy of her own haphazard methods of job hunting. Her inexperience had led her first into very unsuitable mill work, though she felt herself capable of being something more than "only another poor laborer." Her employer in the soft-drink stand had played upon her ambition to make her believe that soda-fountain work offered a splendid future. She had evidently received no vocational guidance at school—neither a test of her own capacities to see what work she was fitted for, nor advice as to types of employment for juniors where there would be a chance for advancement. She had not even been told in advance of her job-seeking, the legal hours that children were permitted to work.

So Maria proved to be, after all, less a prodigy than a child of the modern world—led to over-estimate the importance of the family automobile; driven to such desperate threats as becoming a hobo, or a part of the crime wave, or even a youthful suicide; at odds with the State because blocked by the law; imbued with a warped philosophy; youthfully mature, but without trained guidance that would keep her out of the cotton mill and help her toward a suitable education.

Fortunately, the State through its Women's Bureau was able to call in an outside social organization to interpret the humane interests of the law and its officials to an individual child, and Maria Trentino was enabled to make a new start on her way to college, with scholarship aid and suitable part-time work.

Through the cooperative efforts of a governmental and a private social agency this child, at first vocationally adrift and at war with the law, was able to become adjusted and to see the assurance of training and wider opportunity before her. She found in the case worker a friend with whom she can consult if she is ever again "in desperate need of aid"; there has been retrieved for the State the loyalty of an intelligent child who is the finest possible material for citizenship, and one of the children of the jazz age can now sign herself, "once more an encouraged soul."

The Money We Spend

By ROBERT A. BRADY

WHEN the last nut has been standardized, when the last technically related processes have been thoroughly coordinated, when the last craftsman-like operation has been surrendered to the deft and relentless steel fingers of the machine, when the last hitch has been taken in the belt of American industrial efficiency, when the time has come to record in heroic verse the epic achievements of American life, what set of values, grounded in those achievements, will be apotheosized and rendered capable of commanding the reverence of generations then living and to come? While prophecy is always hazardous, when not positively reckless, of this we can be relatively certain: that the lay of the future minstrel will most assuredly memorialize, among other things, the ever-rising tide of goods and services characteristic of the present epoch. If we cannot have a Brahms or a Beethoven, we can at least have our bathtubs and radios. If we cannot give birth to poets and saints, we have at least generated engineers and technicians. If we cannot wander through the depths of lonely and solemn forests, we can at least ride swiftly and surely along a gleaming ribbon of pavement winding endlessly over the undulating hills.

Proud of these achievements, and confident of the endless, magical goods-and-services efficacy of the machine, popular and scientific attention follows with breathless interest the record of change. The "standard of living"—purely a quantitative concept in our times—is the measure of all things. The rise and fall of American material plenitude and spiritual greatness is recorded in the great American saga, with infallible certainty, by the index of dollar income and its relation to the index of living costs. Per capita real income is the ultimate and final criteria. Having these things, man being born to comfort as the sparks fly upward, all other things will be added unto them.

Hence the significance of Dr. King's present study on the National Income and Its Purchasing Power. For here is a record, of a quite cold and impersonal character, showing the per capita gains in the American standard of living over the past few years. Of the exact absolute or percentage gain, as Dr. King shows, there may be some question, but of the fact of gain there can be little doubt.

DEFLATED to terms of the purchasing power of 1913 dollars, the national income has increased from thirty-one billion dollars in 1909 to fifty-four billion dollars in 1928, an increase of 74 per cent. "Realized income" includes (in addition to money income in the "form of wages, salaries, pensions, compensation for injuries, interest, dividends, rents, royalties . . . and profits withdrawn from business") money estimates of services of durable consumers' goods such as houses owned, automobiles, and ephemera. At the same time, population increased from 90,508,000 (July 1, 1909) to 119, 306,000 (estimated, July 1, 1928) or by 32 per cent. Per capita income increased from $346 in 1909 to $452 (estimated) in 1928, or by approximately 31 per cent. The increase per person gainfully employed has been from $914 in 1909 to $1160 (estimated) for 1928, which is an increase of slightly less than 27 per cent.

The above percentage comparisons of change in the real income of the people of the United States, are slightly dif-

The National Income and Its Purchasing Power, by Willford Isbell King. National Bureau of Economic Research. 394 pp. Price $5.00 postpaid of The Survey.

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ferent from the one made by Dr. King himself, although they are based on his figures. Dr. King points out that the increase of aggregate real income of 1927 over 1921, was in the neighborhood of 44 per cent. He adds that, "It is probable that no other nation at any time in history has ever enjoyed such a marked advance in income in anything like the same space of time. In most of the older sections of the world, indeed, the attainment, even in a century, of such a proportionate increase of income would be regarded as remarkable."

Interest centers, however, not so much in aggregates as in per capita figures. Further, 1921 was a year marked by one of the most severe business depressions in American economic annals, whereas 1927 was a year of considerable business prosperity. Comparisons, per capita or otherwise, purporting to show the *growth factor,* can best be made between "normal" or average years. Thus, while the aggregate increase in real income of 1927 over 1921 was 44 per cent, on a per capita basis, the increase over the same period of time was only 30 per cent. The increase of the same year, 1927, over 1909 was 29 per cent, and over 1913, generally thought of as a "normal" year, but 21 per cent.

Still another adjustment that would have to be made in order to render such percentage changes truly significant, would be an allowance for changes taking place in the total of goods and services provided individually by consumers for their own use. Professor Copeland, in Recent Economic Changes, another publication of the National Bureau of Economic Research, finds that "an increasing proportion of economic activity is passing through the market place." Garden plots are giving way to lawns or disappearing entirely; housewives bake less of the bread their families consume; more of the clothes, for every member of the family, are bought ready-made. In Middletown the Lynds report a steadily declining income from these sources. It takes more and more real purchasing power to stand in the same place. An adjustment, making full allowance for these factors, would probably reduce the two latter percentages, noted above, by 15 or 20 per cent (of their totals).

Nevertheless, an increase of 16 to 17 per cent over a period of 15 years (1913-1927), taken as a minimum; or of 26 to 27 per cent over a period of 7 years (1921-1927), taken as as maximum, is no mean achievement. How have the different income groups shared in this increased income? Are the rich gaining at the expense of the poor, or the poor at the expense of the rich?

For comparative purposes, Dr. King divides incomes into four classes: less than $5000; $5000 to $25,000; $25,000 to $150,000; $150,000 and over. The percentage of the entire realized income going to the first group, decreased from 89.8 in 1914 to 86.8 in 1915; increased to 92.5 in 1921, and then decreased steadily from that time until 1925 reaching the low point, in that year, of 86.8. The second group has been gaining steadily over the entire period, the percentages for 1914 and 1925 being 5.8 and 7.4 respectively. The fortunes of the third group seem to have varied a great deal from year to year, although the percentage falling to that group has been steadily rising since 1920. The same general situation holds for the wealthiest group. In other words, the two upper brackets have neither gained nor lost, the lower bracket has lost more than it has gained, and the middle group—incomes ranging from $5000 to $25,000—has gained considerably more than it has lost.

This decrease in the percentage of total income going to the lowest group is in part accounted for by the decline in the percentage of all individual income recipients falling in that class, the figures for 1914 and 1925 being 99.333 and 98.942 respectively. The reverse is the case for the second class, the parallel percentages being 0.599 and 0.961 respectively

The fact that there has been a steady increase in the share going to employes (wage-earners and salaried employes) from 50.97 per cent in 1909 to 58.17 per cent in 1927, while the wage percentage has stayed constant and the share of entrepreneurs and other property owners has declined from 49.03 per cent to 41.77 per cent is due to the increase in income in the form of salaries and "pensions, compensations, etc." The former has increased from 14.58 per cent to 19.55 per cent, while the latter has increased from .83 per cent to 1.19 per cent. The latter increase is accounted for largely in terms of payments due to war veterans and dependents, whereas the former reflects the concentration trend in industry. While salaried workers increased from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000, the independent entrepreneurs decreased from 9,976,000 to 9,801,000.

In brief, rated in absolute terms, the poor are getting rich, and the rich richer; while in relative terms, the poor and the rich are getting poorer, while the middle-class salaried group seem to be engrossing a steadily increasing percentage of the national income. The army of employes is growing, and their earnings are gaining at the expense of property income. Investors, as a group, do not seem to have been as prosperous during the period under investigation as the newspapers would have us believe. In terms of 1913 dollars, the purchasing power of dividends paid and the sales price of the securities of the more important industrial groups, have not advanced materially and in many cases have shown a net decline. The farmer had gained since 1921 in absolute terms, but "he has failed to obtain his proportion of the remarkable increase in income characterizing the period beginning with 1923."

Although, as Dr. King points out, it appears that in general the "lower incomes are the more stable, and that the

Portrait of Marian

(In a children's clinic)

If I could see
Bright color dye your white-rose cheek,
And hear you laugh outright, and catch
A glance less meek;

If you could romp
In gay abandon 'neath the trees
And let your silken hair be rumpled
By the breeze;

Or if you once
Would stamp your foot in childish rage
And cry at some delight denied—
As fits your age;

(Not hide your face
Against the wall and weep slow tears
At those unpleasant clinic tests
That rouse your fears;)

But there you sit
In the stiff chair with head bent low
Over a square of dainty lawn,
And sew, and sew.

F. Zeta Youmans

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very highest class of incomes fluctuates most of all," it should be added that unemployment is a specter only for that lower group. While the lower income levels have been participating in the prevailing widespread prosperity," it may be remembered that during that period of "prosperity, unemployment has been at high levels, and that there is little evidence to support the conclusion that the income group below $2000 (in 1913 dollars)—the group which still includes the vast proportion of the wage and salaried workers—is better off in either relative or absolute terms. And the increasing dependence upon the money income, with no apparent decrease in the unemployment risk, means a decided increase in the mental, as well as in the income hazard, of the rank and file. If it is true that "only one out of a hundred income recipients is fortunate enough to attain the limit of $5000 in terms of 1913 dollars," it is equally true that the wage-worker who receives an income large enough to attain a standard of living embodying any of the minimums of "decency and comfort" set up by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Industrial Conference Board, and other agencies, is almost as rare in the United States as he is in any other industrial country today.

Dr. King's study would have gained considerably in value had it been possible to break that lower income bracket into its more significant constituent parts. It would have been particularly illuminating, for example, to know not only the absolute and relative income trends of these lower brackets, but also to have presented facts relating to the effect on full-time earnings of comparative unemployment hazards between the different skilled and unskilled groups and between the mechanized and unmechanized industries; trends in the number of members in the family gainfully occupied; the relative importance of propertied and earned income; trends in home owning and rentals; comparisons between earnings of union and non-union workers; net gains to these groups of different types of specialized income such as parks, playgrounds, schools, health services, and so on. But perhaps a fair division of labor calls for a separate study of these lower brackets; although material comparable, in a rather vague way, to that required to answer such questions has been adduced in this study in the examination of the comparative amounts flowing to different income recipients from the major industrial groupings.

IN general, Dr. King, with his indices, curves, charts, and tables, paints a pretty rosy picture. It is one which will bring much cheer to the self-appointed publicity agents for "Republican" and other types of reputable "prosperity." The unconscious implication for the man on the street will be that the rising tide of income follows naturally as the product of superior American brains and technique, and that the measure of that superiority will most assuredly not taper off in the future. It must be admitted that Dr. King has done very little to disabuse the uncritical reader of any such notions. Yet, while a critical examination of the complicated web of interrelated forces lying back of the trends observed in this study would doubtless not justify any such a conclusion, there seems small cause for the belief that disillusion on this score will come quickly to the layman on any account, or that any philosophical considerations are apt to deflate, in the least, the salesmanlike enthusiasm of the Rotarian for the life values which his emergence as the dominant cultural type, has brought to the fore.

Catch Your Contributor Young

By HAROLD RIEGELMAN

MY friend Davis was a normal young man with normal interests, plenty of time and not much money. His parents were reasonably comfortable. He went to school and college, was well-liked, indulged mildly in sports, dances, parties and cards and finally entered upon a business career. He married in due course and raised a small family. As his income increased his expenses increased. He saved a little, not too much. He was never asked to perform a social service and knew little or nothing about that subject.

One day he received an appeal for funds from a settlement house. He had heard of settlement houses. He had a feeling that they were in the poorer districts and that they probably did some good. But he wasn't sure just how or why. The appeal went into the wastebasket. A day or two later a customer of Davis' came in. He was a valuable customer. He asked Davis to contribute to that same settlement. Davis was embarrassed. He still didn't know exactly what the settlement was or why it needed his money. But the customer was a valuable customer. Davis couldn't say no. Davis knew he was going to say yes. The problem then was how little could be given without offending the customer —$10, $25, $50? Davis hoped it wouldn't be more than $50. You see there was no relation whatever between the need of the settlement house and Davis' capacity to help meet that need. Davis gave $50.

BUT the customer was not unintelligent. He urged Davis to visit that settlement house. In fact, he offered to take him there. Since he was a valuable customer, Davis didn't refuse. One evening he went to the place with his customer. He visited the clubs. He noticed the clean, fine youngsters and the earnest, sensible leaders. He met members of the staff, observed the gymnasium work and listened to the debates. Later he visited the homes of the boys and girls. He saw with his own eyes the small, crowded, unattractive rooms, and he began to suspect that if it were not for the settlement house those boys and girls would have been obliged to seek their friends and recreation on the street. Out on the street he observed the boys and girls who had not been brought within the influence of the settlement house. He was sorry for them. They seemed neither so clean nor so fine. He believed that they would have been just as attractive as the boys and girls in the settlement

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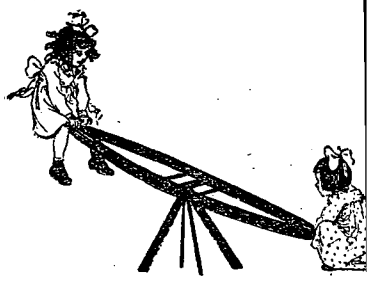
house had they come within its doors. He wondered why they weren't there. Upon inquiry he learned that there were many such boys and girls and that most of them would have liked to belong to the clubs, but the settlement house hadn't the facilities to handle more clubs. It was overtaxed as it was.

That year Davis gave a thousand dollars to the settlement house. It was about as much as he could afford to give. I expect he will do better as his fortunes improve. The reason why people do not support organized philanthropy is because they do not know what organized philanthropy is doing. Poverty is an abstraction. They do not visualize the individual nor how organized philanthropy relieves him wholly or in part from the consequences of his handicap. Their attention is solicited after their habits and tastes are formed and their interests are crystallized.

Organized philanthropy is hamstrung, not by greed and selfishness, but by ignorance. Nor is organized philanthropy without blame. Those who manage philanthropies seldom undertake to acquaint a person with their problem until he has the financial independence to justify the belief that he can give money. They come to him twenty years too late. Most often he hasn't the time to learn about the work he is asked to support. He has the money, but not the time. He should have been approached when he had the time and before he had the money. The young man or woman who has spent an hour or two a week for a year or so in a settlement house, a clinic, the reading-room of a home for the blind or the aged, never forgets nor wants to forget the satisfaction the experience has brought—the immeasurable good the institution does, and the difficulties under which it labors for lack of funds. Such people in later years are sympathetic and understanding givers, usually as generous as they can afford to be.

What organized philanthropy requires is to open its doors to the rising generation, make them partners in the work it does, make their participation in such work easy, and encourage participation which is faithful and loyal. It is not youth which has hung back. It is their elders who have seldom shown them where and how they might follow the natural bent of youth to be helpful. If a departure from this stupid, shortsighted policy is to occur, it should occur on a grand scale. It must contemplate the raising of a whole generation of experienced givers, to replace a generation whose comparative niggardliness springs from inexperience. The departure was tried in New York City in an experimental way as early as 1922. The instrumentality was the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York—the money-raising agency of over ninety of the largest Jewish social agencies in the city.

It was essentially interested in collecting the huge levies necessary to support its member institutions. Nevertheless, it sponsored the organization of Junior Federation, which in origin and principle had no money-raising responsibilities whatever. I do not mean describe in detail the plan of organization of Junior Feder tion. Its own working personnel consisted of young men and women from twenty-five to thirty, college-trained and fully cognizant of both the immediate and the ultimate objects of the program. They numbered about fifty.

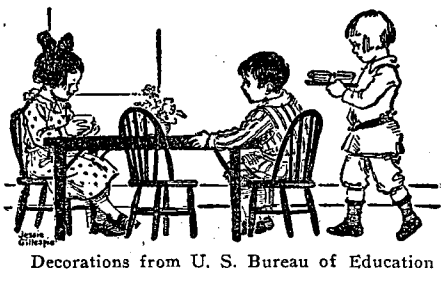


They studied the different types of young people's soci ties—college organization, temple and synagogue auxili ries, social and athletic clubs, and they formed appropria committees to carry the message to such groups. They al formed a volunteer committee to ascertain what kind volunteer workers the agencies could use and to analy the qualifications of the young people who were willing serve. They endeavored to place round pegs in round hole

Prior to 1922, the greatest number of volunteers placed one year through one effort was forty-five, by the Princeto Committee. In its first year, Junior Federation placed tw hundred in twenty agencies. These two hundred were draw from 125 youth organizations. Later this number of orga izations was thinned out. By 1926, they were reduced eighty. That year 325 voluntee workers were placed in twent five agencies. Last year, 70 volunteer workers were placed i forty agencies. The monthly new sheet containing gossipy notes c the work of the volunteers an about the agencies themselves we to 13,000 readers, ranging fro seventeen to thirty years of ag

It is in this fashion that the doors were opened to th younger generation to do what it always would have do and always will do if permitted. The job is not simpl It has to be well planned. The working personnel must l carefully selected and instructed. The agencies themselv must be educated to a new attitude toward volunteer Volunteers must be made welcome. They must be tide over the difficult period which comes just after the firs enthusiasms fade, and before the new associations growing out of the work ripen into rich and binding relationships.

I have not emphasized the value of bringing these added working reinforcements to social service. That value is great enough to be an end in itself. Seven hundred additional club leaders, clinic attendants, readers, vocational advisors, athletic supervisors and playground and kindergarten workers, are a tremendous contribution. It is difficult to appraise it in dollars and cents. Bu that is not my moral. That moral is that effectiv support of philanthropic work is predicated upo an understanding of the need for such work, an of the manner in which it meets that need. Suc understanding inevitably creates a sense of respons bility to see the work well done. Adequate finan cial support is based upon a sense of responsibility



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Play for the Mentally Ill

By C. P. OBERNDORF, M.D.

PSYCHIATRISTS have long employed play, recreation, and occupation, both in state institutions and in private practice, as aids in the cure of the mentally . The establishment of out-patient clinics for the mentally flicted, in connection with general hospitals, however, dates ick only fifteen years. The introduction of occupational erapy into these clinics, is so recent that it may still be garded as in an experimental stage. Indeed very few out-tient mental health clinics—only two in New York City, r instance—are as yet equipped with facilities for this work.

is no easy task to drag apathetic, depressed, indifferent, cited, or vacillating persons afflicted with mental trouble, an occupational therapy class. Only infinite patience, tact, mpathy, and intelligent appreciation on the part of the ierapist make for successful conduct of such a group. When class in occupational therapy was established at the Mount inai Hospital Out-Patient Department some six years ago, ie worker soon found it advantageous to introduce as far possible a spirit of play into the work, and to foster socia-lity among the patients. Naturally when the patients re-rned several times a week to the class, a certain amount f friendliness sprang up among them, so that before long oth physicians and workers recognized that many of the atients returned not because of the work, but because the ass offered them an opportunity for the social contact of hich they were sorely in need.

One of the aims of all psychiatric endeavor is the resto-ation of the individual as a self-sustaining unit to society. n fact, to a very large extent psychiatrists must content iemselves with so-called "social cures." This term indicates iat although the patient cannot be considered mentally normal," in that he may still suffer from doubt, timidity, ascibility, transient despondency and inability to work ontinuously, he is capable of living more or less peaceably in ociety. Thus, if the beneficial socializing forces discovered in he occupational therapy class were to be used more fully the treatment of patients, it became evident that recre-tional work must be extended. The clinic then instituted hat appears to be an entirely new procedure in the care f ambulatory psychopathic patients—organized recreation or them outside of clinic hours. The plan originated with ulia Goldman, at the time head social worker in the clinic. he successful development of the work is due to her interest nd to that of the social service workers who helped her, hose who succeeded her, and several who served voluntarily.

The Meinhard Memorial House offered to cooperate hole-heartedly when the scheme was presented to its leaders, nd for the past five years it has placed at the disposal of the linic the club rooms and gymnasium for this purpose. In itiating the plan, invitations to attend a meeting were ex-ended to active and ex-patients and the innovation started ith a flourishing "party" that included outside amateur ntertainment, dancing, and refreshments. Practically all he invited guests attended, and among their number was n encouragingly large proportion of the quiet, slinking, social, timid ones—many of them at such an affair for the first time in their lives. Of course, the noisy and excitable ones came, too, but no one more disturbing than the well known character present at most parties who undertakes to "whoop things up." The social service workers of the clinic acted as hostesses on this and on succeeding occasions and made the parties "go" through their enthusiasm and their tactful respect for the idiosyncracies of the guest-patients. The social service auxiliary of the hospital donated funds for the customary ice cream and cake.

The entertainment programs gradually grew somewhat repetitious and it eventually became clear that the patients preferred to entertain themselves. This led to the formation of a club, the meetings of which now have about forty regular attendants—men and women, young and old. Of course, within this club there are groups with special interests. The younger men want athletic games such as basketball, while the older people prefer cards, dominoes, and so on. At one time a separation of the two sexes in the club was tried, but we found it best to continue the undertaking as a mixed social gathering where wholesome heterosexual strivings find direct expression in sublimated social undertakings.

IN addition to these informal club meetings, there have been several larger undertakings such as theater parties and a trip to Coney Island. On several occasions the superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum has placed the grounds at Edenwald at the disposal of the club for summer picnics.

The most significant point in the whole undertaking is that these patients attend voluntarily week after week, many of them from a distance. One forlorn boy comes faithfully from Rivington Street to Harlem just to feel that he belongs to a group. Frequently he has to walk because he lacks car-fare. His family, disgusted and disappointed by his small and uncertain contributions to the meager family income, is not always in the mood to indulge him to the extent of ten cents for pleasure. The patient, with the exaggerated scruples which the sense of guilt fosters, refuses to withhold any of his wages, which he feels belong to the family. Needless to say, the workers see to it that he does not walk home.

The very presence of these patients indicates that relaxation and play mean enough to them to induce them to participate regularly. Now and then a patient brings another member of the family: a mother, her daughter; a wife, her husband; or a young man, his "girl friend." Moreover, it is striking that among this almost grotesquely mixed group of persons, all seriously ill mentally, no great discord or turbulence occurs. The skilled psychiatric social workers find no greater difficulty in preserving smoothness, cooperation, and interest than would be encountered by a leader in a club of "normal" people.

It might appear to the uninitiated that the patients would resent the humiliation or ignominy of membership in a club composed entirely of abnormal people. As a matter of fact whatever stigma might attach to such an association is more than counterbalanced by the freedom from the rebuffs and

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annoyances which so frequently frighten and incapacitate the club members when they are exposed to the thrusts and ridicule of "normal" people. In the settlement house where the patients meet, the usual mischievous and noisy youngsters are also organized into clubs. Thus far our patients have never come into conflict with the other clubs nor have they been molested by them.

Many of our discharged patients return to the club meetings much as the alumni of a university return to class reunions—an understandable wish to let their last foster parent know how well they have succeeded, or in the face of the disappointments of life to cling to the stabilizing, supporting influence of a strong organization. If an out-patient clinic can act as a social haven, a protecting alma mater for both its active patients and its "graduates," and attract them even for brief contacts and transient encouragement, its usefulness as a social force is enhanced. Some psychiatrists are a little inclined to scoff at such therapeutic approaches as play where the beneficial influence is wholly intangible. The out-patient psychiatric clinic, however, serves very largely a group of people whose problems cannot be attacked by direct reasoning, or by an intricate psychoanalytic technique. Because of this, for years to come the clinic must continue to act indirectly as a humanizing force, often operating empirically and at times finding it necessary to sacrifice scientific ideals in favor of more urgent sympathetic indulgence.

San Pedro Goes Exploring

By LYMAN BRYSON

SAN PEDRO, the harbor of Los Angeles, is an old town. Richard Henry Dana wrote about it a hundred years ago, before the brown hills of southern California had either oil derricks or orange groves. It is home for a fleet of warships and a larger fleet of tankers. Even now a few white-sailed ships lie in its quiet waters, but they are likely to be stage ships, loaded with movie cameras and painted pirates.

There is also in San Pedro a Y. W. C. A. and its existance is proof perhaps that the town of forty thousand people is concerned with the ordinary respectabilities as well as with the elements of real (and cinema) romance. The Y. W. C. A. had sponsored a course in parental education under the guidance of Dr. Gertrude Laws, and last September the educational committee thought something further might be done. Not that San Pedro people, even Y. W. C. A. committee-women, thought of their town as marked for a pioneering job. In fact, the bulk of citizenry are a little puzzled by anybody's interest in anything besides the harbor, the population growth, and the chamber of commerce galvanisms. But three or four women discovered that the California Association for Adult Education was seeking a town for a "cross section round table," and they thought San Pedro would serve as well as any other town, to its own great benefit. Without their grasp of the idea, and steady loyalty, nothing would have happened.

What actually did happen may still be partly beneath the surface. A good reporter might say that a miscellaneous crowd of men and women, forty or fifty of them, got together every other Tuesday night in a hotel parlor and talked about the world's affairs. From the standpoint of many a tired sailor, comfortable and lazy over a game of checkers in the corner of snug-harbor, it may have been only the nuisance of having a stranger walk up to the fireplace and invite everybody present to talk over such far-off problems as India's revolution. But the sailor or the longshoreman usually relighted his pipe and pushed aside the checker-board when his own captain or foreman piped up with opinions on world affairs gathered from Shanghai and Singapore, and he discovered that his own opinion would be listened to. And he was surprised to discover that a fellow visitor in the inn was a painter who had come up from Laguna Beach to make sketches of ships, or that some other quite decent-looking person was an author. He found a quaintly human quality, also, in remarks by a lady who turned out to be a schoo teacher, or the man who was really an investment broke from Los Angeles, or another who was a physician. Ever simple housewives appeared to have some sense. He may have realized sometimes that the others were making the same discovery about him and about each other.

It would not be such a "cross section," perhaps, in any town which offered less variety, or in a place less adaptable than the Robal Inn. The Inn is a wage-earners' hotel, established in comfortable, attractive buildings left over from a war-time government housing project, and wage-earners of all kinds, from deck hands to school teachers, live there. Its great blazing fire lights a wide, hospitable room, an admirable place for unconventional adult education. Its cheeriness and informality made the words "adult education" more than usually inept to describe a fine thing for which nobody has yet invented a fitting name.

TO get people of almost all walks in life together, even including a delegation from Palos Verdes, the wealthy colony of Spanish grandeur over the hill, would not be important, perhaps, if those people had not learned very quickly to talk with complete freedom, to take a cumulative interest in world affairs, to pursue volunteer assignments for map-drawing and prepared papers and talks on special problems. All the leader had to do was to define the issues, suggest reliable sources of information, and preside over the discussion. The fact is that a little cell of democracy was created. When Jew and Arab were fighting in Palestine last winter, this microcosm of world opinion listened to members of their own socially comfortable gathering who had been in Syrian ports, to some who taught in Protestant Sunday schools, to several who had always believed in Old Testament prophecies, and others who from the vantage point of an ordinary American business experience were acquiring the sense of a world of human beings. Race and religious prejudices came to the surface and were shamed into moderation by free, friendly talk.

San Pedro has no intention of giving up the privilege its people have earned. They have proved that world problems are not too strange, nor too remote, nor too involved in prejudice, for common interest and study. And some of them suspect, after their experience, that the same thing could be done at any crossroads in America, if valiantly attempted.

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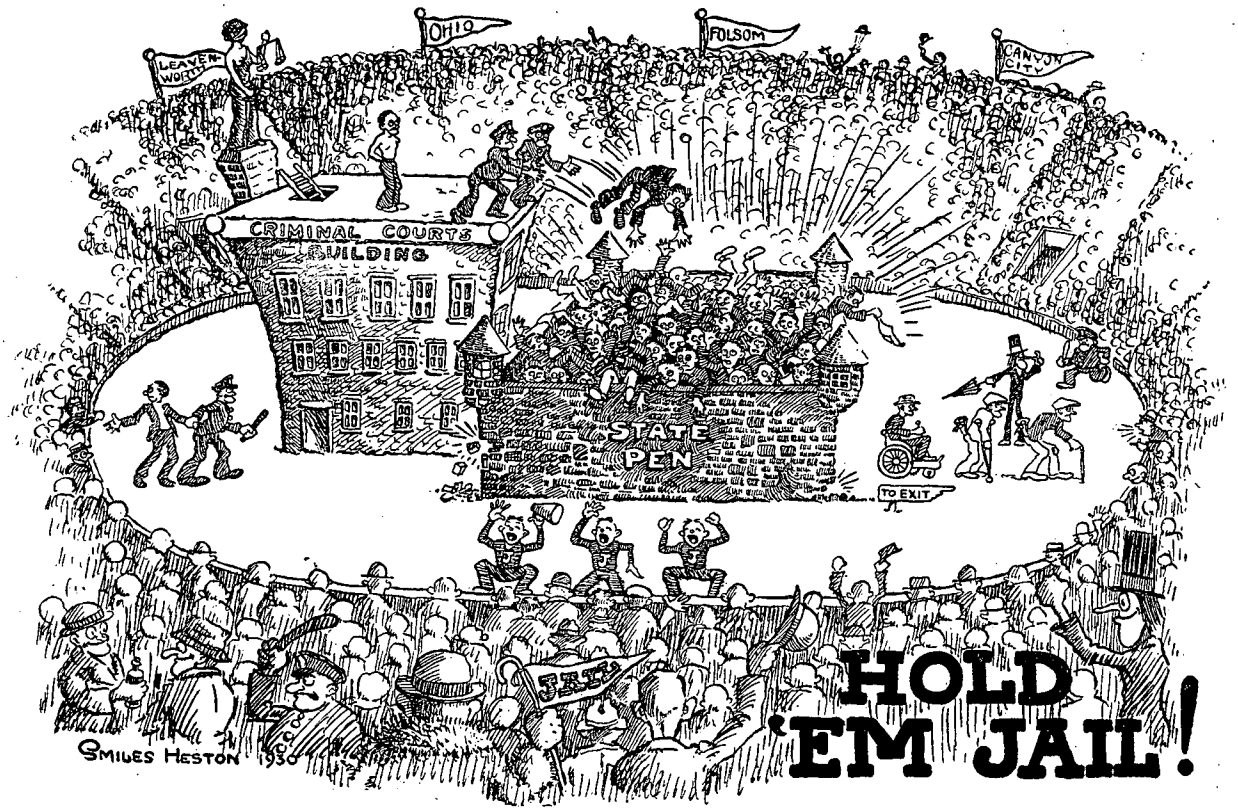

Gangland and Its Foundation

Two boys who know what they are talking about here make their comment on crime and our handling of it. Smiles Heston is a resident of Pontiac, the Illinois reformatory for boys from eighteen to twenty-one. The sixteen-year-old who writes about Gangland began stealing before he was four and at six was an accomplished thief. For a time he lived with a "gang" in a bungalow outside Detroit, graduating from this association into a big payroll robbery. A friend in the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago asked him to set down for us his view of the gangster:

PEOPLE make a big fuss about the terrible crime wave and about Gangland and the talk that they are going to clean up the Crime Wave. That is all that is ever done—a lot of talk and no action—and it dies down. Did anyone ever stop to think where does Gangland get its new material for its murders and crimes? The answer is, right from our correctional institutions such as Pontiac, Joliet, and possibly St. Charles. These institutions that the public think are good are really what you might say hatching gangsters, in a way. These institutions do about 10 per cent good and 90 per cent bad.

After a man comes out of prison and is fitted into the world, what gives him his power? Surely not his courage or the gun he carries. Then what is it? The thing that protects and gives the gangster his protection is a well known thing to all—is Graft and crooked politicians. The gangster goes out and murders someone or sells what is known to the public as whiskey, but what really is poison or slow death. Then after this is done, what happens? Here is what happens. The gangster may be brought before a court to be tried on some of these charges. Is he convicted? No. Why? Simply because the little word Graft that means so much is used to stop the wheels of justice and silence any outburst.

In order that the crime wave may be reduced the city officials and politicians must cooperate with one another in the right way, not in the way they are cooperating with one another as long as there is money in it. When a gangster gets into trouble he gets a small lawyer to fix it up with the judge or fix the jury so that they will get acquitted or be put out on bonds. Then they jump the first bonds and skip out of the city until it cools off.

Right now Chicago seems to be running around in circles over its latest outrage of Gangland, the murder of a prominent newspaper reporter, Jake Lingle, as the assassinator has not been captured. Then the first thing that is said by the higher-ups and the public is that the police force is not what it ought to be. How can the police force be any good the way it is going on? The policeman or the chief captures someone for a crime. Then an order from one of the higher-up men comes saying to release the prisoner and to hush it up.

Now how can anyone expect one or two men to do it all with no cooperation on the part of the others? It is absolutely impossible. It is just like ten horses trying to pull a stage up a steep hill where the ten should be pulling and only two try while the others just walk along.

This present shake-up might be a well-laid plot to remove the present Chief from office and to put a man in whom they can twist around the finger. This possible plot was made up, most likely, by some high officials who used this murder of Lingle to help it along.

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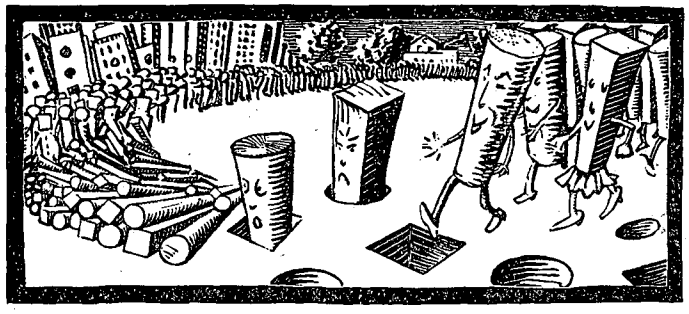

SOCIAL PRACTICE

How to Do It

UNDER this heading the bulletin of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene reports what would seem to have been an unusually effective way of handling one hundred convicted felons. Judge Thomas M. Cotter of Detroit referred these convicts—the court's "run of the mine" over a three months' period—to a psychopathic clinic for examination. No selection was made according to age, sex, or condition. According to the clinical findings, only three had "no essential mental defects." Two were found to be definitely insane; 33 feebleminded, 25 of inferior intelligence, while the remaining 37 showed "deviations in personality" which handicapped social adjustment. On the basis of the psychiatrist's findings, seventy-one of these convicted persons were sent to penal institutions and two to hospitals. Fifteen, classified as "reasonably good community risks," were placed on probation, along with several "doubtful" prospects. Others of the doubtful ones went to jail. With each convict sent to prison went a scientific report for the information and guidance of the penal authorities.

Veterans' Benefits

THE hotly contested legislation for veterans passed by Congress in early July completely reverses the policies hitherto held by the government in the War Risk Insurance Act in that it provides allowances (really pensions by another name) for disability *not* resulting from war service. As a substitute for the pension system of previous wars, Congress had initiated a well-rounded plan of compensation for the disabled man and his dependents, vocational rehabilitation for those whose disabilities resulted in occupational handicaps, and government insurance at very low rates, which, it was anticipated, would permit the veteran who came out of service unharmed, to provide for his own future. Few men, however, kept up this insurance after November 1918. The provisions of the new legislation, supplanting and reversing the earlier policy, have been summarized for The Survey by Edith Spray, assistant to the director, War Service, American Red Cross, as follows:

Sentiment for amendatory legislation developed partly because of the difficulty in securing evidence to prove that disabilities were service-connected. However the amendment covers not only the man who cannot prove that his disability resulted from war injuries, but includes civilian disabilities entirely unrelated to war service. The disability allowance is payable to a veteran who served in the World War ninety days or more, having entered service prior to November 11, 1918, who was honorably discharged and now has a 25 per cent or more permanent disability. It is not payable to one not entitled to exemption from federal income taxes for the preceding year. Rates per month are: 25 per cent permanent disability, $12; 50 per cent, $18; 75 per cent, $24; total, $40, with no extra allowance for dependents.

Other benefits of the amendatory act include increase for dependent parents of a veteran who died of a service disability; parents previously drew no compensation if the widow and children were entitled to $75 or more. A preferential benefit for those actually injured on the battlefield is established by compensation of $25 a month added to other compensation payable for certain maimed conditions resulting from injury in active service. Veterans who need part-time care of a nurse or attendant at home, will receive an allowance for this; formerly they must have been in need of constant care. All time limits for filing claims or evidence for compensation are removed.

Several liberalizations of the insurance clause of the Act bring government insurance more nearly in line with special benefits offered by commercial companies. Veterans who dropped their policies after the war, may buy government insurance again if in good health.

The new Act also increases benefits for veterans of the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection and the Chinese Relief Expedition; makes Coast Guardsmen and their dependents pensionable, and benefits many Civil War pensioners. Red Cross Chapters have received application blanks and instructions covering the benefits now available under all of the provisions of the Act.

Curbing the Night Clubs

LOOKING back on a full quarter century of accomplishment, the Committee of Fourteen in New York City points out that while its earlier years necessarily dealt with the suppression of commercialized prostitution, its present focus is rather to help in eliminating "those character destroying influences which underlie the breeding of organized crime and commercialized vice." A major project of the past three years has been the investigation of night clubs (see The Survey, January 1, 1929, Night Club Girls, by George Worthington). Of 392 night clubs and speakeasies observed by trained investigators for the Committee, 360 were found to be definitely identified with prostitution. A recent report shows the vigorous police action which followed the study. Of the 360 places, 213 were closed in 1929, while 144 remained open. Among those still in operation, however, 8 had changed management and 5 had changed names; 64 had improved conditions; 3 had discontinued the use of hostesses; 4 were operating as restaurants only; in 2, uniformed patrolmen were stationed; 36 were not rechecked; and 22 seemed to be operating with conditions virtually unchanged. Police action, in which the Committee credits ex-Commissioner Whalen with vigor and ingenuity, resulted in more than three thousand arrests in the 360 places, about equally divided between charges of prostitution and allied offenses, and charges of violating the federal prohibition act. Of the former, excluding disorderly conduct, 84 per cent resulted in convictions; of the latter, 46 per cent. One of the most telling preventive measures instigated through the study was the discontinuance by the newspapers of all advertisements for night club hostesses and, in all but one newspaper, of advertisements for dance hall hostesses.

Tightening the Belt

HAVING spent just short of two thirds of its relief budget in the first six months of 1930, the St. Louis Provident Association reluctantly abandoned its many years' policy of accepting all applicants within its field of service, and closed its doors to new applicants on July 1 for an indefinite period. June showed intake continuing at a rate 50 per cent above last year's figures, and material relief higher than any June in the Association's previous history. Had intake not been cut off July 1, declares the announcement in the Providential News, "it is likely that funds would have been exhausted before

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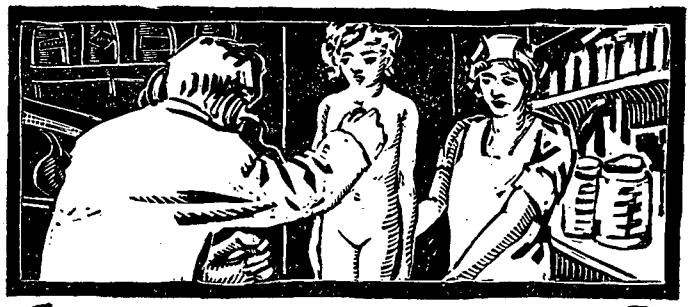
winter when the hazards of cold and exposure will be added to those of hunger, disease, and unemployment. It is more humane to cut off now." At the June rate of application this means turning away five hundred families a month. Relief or other service is being continued with approximately nineteen hundred families in the active load. The barest needs of this group will completely absorb current relief funds and the time and efforts of the present staff for a considerable period to come. "By saving now it is hoped to meet at least part of the needs of applicants later in the year. What can be done after that depends entirely on the success of the 1931 Community Fund campaign. If needs continue to grow and the means to meet those needs do not grow in proportion, there will be nothing for the Provident Association to do but place restrictions on the scope of its work."

In St. Louis the problems of private agencies are accentuated by the city's failure to provide any outdoor relief whatever, and its meager allotment for mothers' pensions. Data gathered by the Russell Sage Foundation and presented by Anne Geddes at the Boston meeting of the Family Welfare Association, showed how last winter's crisis in the private agencies differed from city to city in accordance with public provision for aid in unemployment distress. Sixty-six private agencies reporting detailed figures spent a median of 27 per cent in excess of amounts budgeted for outdoor relief from November to April. At least a quarter of the agencies found it necessary to put some limitation on intake during that period, and others which did not limit intake were unable to maintain their customary standards of work. "Some of the most serious problems which family societies have to face result from the pressure accompanying unemployment situations," Miss Geddes concluded. "Intensive study of these problems during the present business recession, should be of value in formulating policies to be pursued in the next unemployment crisis, which sooner or later is sure to put in an unwelcome appearance."

For Reference Shelves

WHAT is probably the largest and most comprehensive body of statistical information now available in the field of social work, is spread out in the 956 pages of The First Annual Report of the Registration of Social Statistics 1928, by Helen R. Jeter and A. M. McMillen, under the joint auspices of the Association of Community Chests and Councils and the Local Community Research Committee of the University of Chicago. A supplement including 1929 data with comment, is due by mid-September. (Price of the report $5.00; the supplement, $2.50, 1126 East 59 St., Chicago, Ill.) Aside from statistics involving nearly two thousand social agencies, a critical examination of problems and definitions affords reference for students of social work processes and terminology. Philadelphia is celebrating 1930 with a new Social Service Directory, priced $3 plus 10 cents postage, to be ordered from the Welfare Federation, 311 South Juniper St., Philadelphia, with checks made payable to Bernard J. Newman, treasurer. For students of young delinquents there are two recent publications of the federal Children's Bureau: Juvenile Court Statistics 1928 (Bureau Publication No. 200); and Juvenile Delinquency in Maine (Bureau Publication No. 201). They are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., priced 10 and 15 cents respectively. From Omaha comes a study by Thomas Earl Sullenger, professor of sociology in the University of Omaha, Social Determinants in Juvenile Delinquency, presenting an analysis of 1145 cases of juvenile delinquents who appeared before the Juvenile and Domestic Relation Division of the District Court of Omaha during the years 1922 to 1927 inclusive, "with the aim of determining in so far as is possible the social determinants in juvenile delinquency and the causal processes through which they become effective."



HEALTH

Schools and the I.Q.

THAT a careful use of intelligence testing would promote effectiveness, order, and economy in the schools, is the conclusion of a study of thirteen hundred grammar school children in Buffalo, N. Y., recently made by Alice Langworthy Black, psycho-physiological examiner for the division of child welfare of that city's Department of Health. It was assumed that a child was correctly graded if he were in the first grade at six years of age, and so on. By this standard only 34 per cent of the group were in the grade indicated by their ages, and as the average intelligence quotient of these children was only eighty-five, it seemed apparent that the present system of promotion was adjusted to slightly subnormal children. Nearly half of the children tested (47 per cent) were found to be capable of doing work of a more advanced grade than that in which they were found. This percentage would probably have been still greater if the study had included all children in the school system, since those tested included a probably undue number of pupils who were failing. Only 19 per cent seemed to have been pushed along more rapidly than their mental ability indicated. The examiner believes that nearly half of the seventy-five hundred children who enter the Buffalo schools each year, should be able to complete the grades in less than the standard eight years: the present data suggests they could profitably save about 1.15 years during the course. Estimating the teaching cost as $140 per year for each child, the resulting saving to the school system would be at least $400,000 a year after liberal allowance was made for the cost of maintaining a staff of mental testers to determine each child's ability. Aside from the financial saving, moreover, and more important, such an adaptation of a child's school course to his ability would make for greater interest and effort on his part and the prevention of many conduct disorders due, the author believes, to the boredom which bright children undergo under the present too easy system.

"The Patients' Hospital"

TWO distinctive problems—the increasing cost of illness to patient and hospital, and the adequate handling of the patient from a psychological point of view—are guiding the plans for a new hospital to be built in the Litchfield hills at Cornwall, Connecticut. The sponsors of the project include Dr. William C. Clarke, for many years a member of the department of surgery and of the faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, as president; Mary E. Stetson, banker, treasurer; and Dr. Josephine Evarts, Cornwall Bridge, Conn., secretary. The institution will be managed by a board of eleven directors—two lawyers, two business people, and seven doctors. Dr. John M. Hanford, of the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. R. B. Read are interested in this hospital as surgeons, and Dr. Milton Louria as a physician, while Dr. Alice Bernheim, associate physician of

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the New York Hospital, will be in charge of research, and Dr. Louis Casamajor, professor of neurology at Columbia, will supervise the psychological studies.

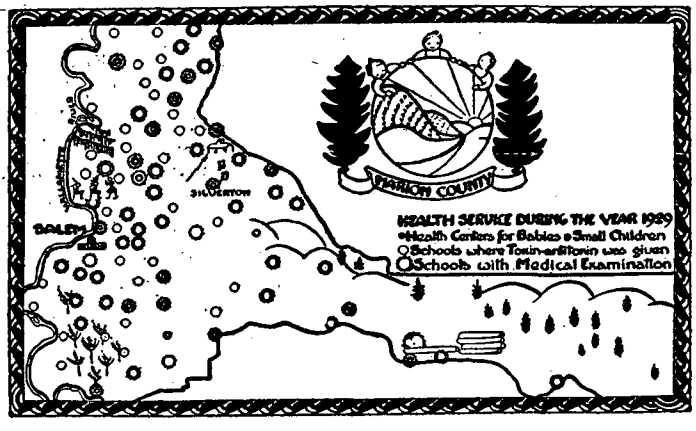
Though the recent trend has been in favor of large medical institutions, the group interested in the Cornwall Hospital (incorporated as a non-profit-making institution) believe that administrative economies can be made in a small hospital and, still more important, that a personal and intimate relation can be maintained with the individual patient. Hence, there will be only forty beds, primarily for cases in which convalescence is prolonged, taken both from the cities and the nearby country. Many patients will be treated without charge; those who can afford to do so will pay. The location in the country makes it possible to provide gardening and similar activities for patients able to profit by them, in addition to the more usual forms of schooling used in hospitals where a long stay is necessary; and by these, as well as by a choice of patients who can profit by companionship with one another, it is hoped to facilitate the readjustments required by prolonged illness and to prevent the development of neuroses which often arise under such circumstances to hamper a patient's whole later life. To quote from the preliminary announcement:

> The study of the individual patient in the light of his personality as well as of his disease, and the adjustment of his environment in conformity to his individual characteristics, mark the new mode in hospital administration. The aim of this institution is to prevent the illness from being the outstanding event in the patient's life and to make it merely an incident during life and forestall the development of distorted points of view which so often persist after chronic illness, even though the disease itself has been conquered. . . . The personality, the temperament, the worries and the cares that too frequently retard and even prevent recovery, are as fertile fields for research as are the bacteria and the tissue reactions we call disease.

Two Books a Month

"ALMOST two new books a month"—whatever that may mean in publishers' statistics—has been the recent record of the Commonwealth Fund's division of publications. The list includes such diverse items as A Chapter of Child Health, the report of the Athens, Georgia, health demonstration; Children at the Crossroads, Agnes Benedict's account of rural visiting teachers; A Point Scale of Performance Tests, by Grace Arthur; Recording and Reporting for Child Guidance Clinics, by Mary Augusta Clark; Cross Sections of Rural Health Progress (the Rutherford report), by Harry S. Mustard, M.D.; and Children of the Covered Wagon, the Marion County, Oregon, report, telling about rural health work in everyday terms, with alluring cartoons by Helen B. Phelps, from among which the accompanying map is taken. For further details, including prices, address the Division of Publications, 41 East 57 St., New York City.

In choosing the second state for rural public health development under its new program, the Commonwealth Fund has taken a long step from Tennessee to Massachusetts. Under a cooperative arrangement with Dr. George H. Bigelow, state commissioner of health, work will be started this fall with two groups of five or six towns as units of health service for demonstration purposes on the cooperative state program.


MARION COUNTY
SALEM
HEALTH SERVICE DURING THE YEAR 1929
Health Centers for Babies & Small Children
Schools where Toxin-antitoxin was given
Schools with Medical Examination

Straightening Psyche

A NEW candidate for professional library tables appears with the establishment of the quarterly American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, official organ of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. The Association was formed in 1924 as an organization of those dealing with the psychiatric aspects of delinquency, and includes in its membership physicians, psychologists, social workers, and others engaged in the study and treatment of problems of human behavior. Manuscripts, books for review, subscriptions (price $6 a year in the American postal zone, $6.50 abroad) should be addressed to the editor, Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, at 145 East 57 St., New York City.

A County Saves Sight

UNDER the direction of Dr. B. B. Bagby, the Southhampton (Virginia) County Health Unit set to work to discover and correct defective vision in the children of the white and Negro tenant farms of that cotton belt. During the regular school inspections the director found about one hundred white and two hundred colored children who were doing poor school work because of defective eyesight, costing the county hundreds of dollars in repeating grades. Through the aid of the Virginia Commission for the Blind, specialists were found to volunteer their services for a series of Sunday clinics within the county, and an optician agreed to furnish glasses at cost. The county superintendent of schools urged each school to arrange transportation, to get the consent of parents, and to distribute application blanks to be signed by the teacher, the family physician, and a church official. The county W.C.T.U. undertook to raise money through the churches of all denominations, to pay for glasses or other necessary care for children whose parents could not afford even the actual cost. By the second Sunday clinic nearly seven hundred dollars had been obtained, and glasses were provided for all in need of them.

Muzzling Mumps

HOW an epidemic of mumps in a day nursery was promptly and effectively controlled, is told in a recent report by Dr. D. J. Barnes, director of child welfare for the Detroit (Michigan) Department of Health. After several weeks, during which fourteen cases had developed, twenty-one of the remaining twenty-two susceptible children between the ages of two and nine, received injections of mumps convalescent serum. The only further case was that of the one child who did not have the serum because the mother refused her consent. In reporting the work the Department of Health points out that the complications of mumps, including deafness, may be serious; and that the loss of time entailed by an epidemic is costly to schools and institutions. In this particular group a passive immunity was conferred, probably lasting not more than three to six weeks.

> The outbreak was stopped and attendance and activities at the day nursery were resumed. These things resulted in a considerable saving of time, money, and health. The result avoided the closing of the nursery for the two to three-week incubation period and consequent spreading of the disease through the neighborhood. It permitted the parents of these children, many of whom do day-work, to continue at their gainful occupations, and it saved much needless suffering. There were no untoward effects from the inoculations.

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COMMUNITIES

Planning in the Year 1929

THEODORA KIMBALL HUBBARD, contributing editor and librarian of the American City Planning Institute, in the July issue of City Planning (A Brief Survey of City and Regional Planning in the United States, 1929; the eighteenth in an annual series begun in Landscape Architecture and continued since 1924, in City Planning) analyzes in some detail the trends in city planning, "which have been crystalizing into accepted theory and practice only within the last three or four years," in addition to treating of the quantitative aspects of the accomplishments in this field.

To quote and paraphrase: insistence on study of regional considerations for the solution of local problems; production of master plans for the larger entities of the country (metropolitan districts or interstate regions); significant studies of "neighborhood units" and of the problem of space, light, and air surrounding dwellings, indicating a new approach in planning—from the heart and home outward; appeals for the preservation of community character, by nurturing local individuality and interpolating open development areas and parks, in contrast to the indefinite spread of standardized urban development; increasing municipal and county control of land subdivisions and the comprehensively considered plotting of undeveloped areas, within and beyond municipal boundaries; new methods of dealing with the complicated problems arising from the vast increases in motor traffic—namely, the segregation of heavy traffic, and fast, light traffic, the separation of grades at major intersections, the provision of regional super-highway routes, and the intelligent analysis of physical plans in relation to traffic control; a growing realization that zoning must first be comprehensively conceived and then comprehensively administered; the need of a greater number of neighborhood play centers and of regional parks; the importance of airport location in relation to urban land use and local transportation; the effort to secure enabling legislation suited to modern planning needs and procedure, as well as an attitude on the part of the courts to demand that planning and zoning be reasonable and comprehensive; the cooperation of planning advisers with municipal officials in the preparation of capital fund budgets for planned construction programs; and finally, as one of the outstanding results of research in planning, an appreciation of the need to formulate constructive rather than minimum standards—these are, according to this authority, the latest trends in planning.

For a survey of the quantitative aspects, we refer the reader direct to Mrs. Hubbard's article, space here not permitting even a summary of the imposing array of accomplishments.

Measuring Dirt

FOR some years interested organizations have been discussing the establishment of standard units of measurement and methods of reporting street sanitation activities. In September 1929 the National Committee on Municipal Standards published a tentative draft of Units of Measurement for Street Cleaning, Refuse Removal and Disposal, which was adopted in principle last October at the convention of the International Association of Street Sanitation Officials. Recently, however, a special committee of the Association has been formed, with funds and staff available with which to conduct adequate research and make a final report. This material support has been given by the International City Managers' Association out of appropriations from the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the University of Chicago. An advisory sub-committee of representatives from various allied organizations, will give the work a broad basis. In addition to the adoption of standards for quantities and costs, the committee will devise a guide for the preparation of annual street sanitation reports, and even work out the detail of forms for computing quantities and costs, sample time cards, equipment records, and ledger sheets.

Donald C. Stone, director of the committee, writes:

> As formally adopted by the committee, this undertaking is designed (a) to provide the sanitation administrator with the proper information to plan, supervise, and control the operation of his department; (b) to furnish him with a factual basis for preparing budget and appropriation estimates; (c) to supply him with a method of reporting his work to the public; and, (d) to develop sufficient uniformity in reporting so that the administrator can compare his quantities, costs, methods, and results with those of other cities.

The Great Traffic War

TWO billion dollars is the annual loss in the United States due to inadequate traffic facilities and control measures. Motor vehicle fatalities have increased from 12,500 in 1920 to 22,000 in 1925, 28,000 in 1928, and 31,000 in 1929. The annual losses now approach our total casualties on the field of battle in the Great War. And, of even greater significance, the ratio of fatalities to the number of registered automobiles, is on the up-grade—119 deaths having occurred in 1929 to each 100,000 automobiles, compared with 107 in 1926. These are a few of the striking figures used by the Secretary of Commerce to sound a note of warning to the recent Third National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, attended by delegates from nearly every state in the Union, including official representatives appointed by governors of forty-two states.

Originally organized in 1924 with the aid of Herbert Hoover, then secretary of commerce, the Conference has developed its work progressively through extended committee studies and general meetings held in 1924, 1926, and in May of the current year. This last conference reviewed and revised the recommendations of both previous conferences and previous committee reports, and prepared a general report as to the best methods of dealing with the traffic problem in the light of present conditions. The most encouraging feature of its recommendations, is that no new ones are made. In the opinion of the assembled experts, alarming though the increase is, it can be checked effectively by remedies already formulated and successfully used in individual localities. The Conference's final conclusions came only after a careful study and analysis of experiences throughout the country, so they are solidly based on fact. This is the keynote of the report—to quote the traffic engineer of the city of Philadelphia—to secure facts on all traffic problems, to analyze these facts thoroughly, and then to develop remedies in the light of facts. Though these remedies

Courtesy Better Traffic

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may already have been formulated elsewhere, the appropriate application depends on determining the underlying causes of accidents in each city and region.

Copies of a summary of the recommendations of the Conference, as well as the committee reports of 1924, 1926, and 1930, are available on request to the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, 1615 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Settlement in a Small City

A YEAR ago Neighborhood House in San Diego was expanded and put on a "preventive and constructive basis," with Mr. and Mrs. Constantine Panunzio as directors, after twenty years in which it was first an industrial school and then a settlement. The new plan provided for:

(1) carrying on intensive work among foreign-born and their children; (2) unifying and integrating the social and educational effort in San Diego among those people; and (3) attempting a coordination and testing of the social, the educational, and the scientific techniques in social work. San Diego offered an exceptional opportunity for such an enterprise in that it is a city large enough to afford adequate facilities; it is a city small enough to maintain a degree of unified civic consciousness; the foreign born are sufficiently numerous, some thirty thousand, and varied in composition (Mexicans, Italians, Portugese, Chinese, etc.) to permit a true testing of procedure; and the work among them is still in its initial stages.

As a basis for this study and unification, arrangements were made for cooperation with the city schools and the San Diego State College: the director of Neighborhood House became professor of sociology at the college, and the associate director was loaned to the schools to direct the adult education work among the foreign born, providing channels through which the House could reach the community beyond its own neighborhood. House activities were reorganized to put them on the creative basis which is the modern settlement design, while developing the individual culture of the neighborhood (which is largely Mexican). The House also feels that:

Many of the services once rendered by it have been taken over by the community, and only as it enters new fields of experimentation can it justify its existence. Fact-gathering functions is one of the most important of these. Freed from political influences as it is or should be, the social service center can look upon the life of a neighborhood with impassioned candor.

Besides local analysis of the neighborhood and individuals within it, it has supervised the students at the State College in several more general studies.

The full annual report of the House to August 31, 1930, may be obtained from Constantine Panunzio, director, Neighborhood House, 1809 National Avenue, San Diego, Calif.

Profits Into Parks

CITY HOUSING CORPORATION, a 6 per cent limited dividend company, well known as the sponsor of Sunnyside Model Community in Queens and the town of Radburn, New Jersey, has recently announced the creation of a $50,000 endowment fund for the use and benefit of the former community. The fund is the second capital investment which has been set aside by the company—the first in 1926, consisting of a three-acre park and playground valued at $125,000. It has been turned over to the Community Trust under provisions which permit use of the income for park maintenance or other community projects, and under certain conditions, the expenditure of the principal amount of the fund itself. The fact that such a gift as this is possible and consistent with sound business practice may be cited as an example of one of the many advantages of a well-managed limited dividend housing corporation, both to the interests behind the organization and to the community made possible by this type of financing.

INDUSTRY

The Anthracite Peace

A FIVE-YEAR agreement, the result of "peaceful negotiation" between representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite operators of eastern Pennsylvania, was ratified and signed at a tri-district convention of the union at Scranton last month. The agreement affects about 150,000 hard coal miners. It provides for a continuance of the present wage scale, with some changes in working conditions. For the first time in the anthracite industry, the union obtains the "check-off" system of collecting union dues. The United Mine Workers' Journal comments editorially:

The outstanding feature of the contract is that it runs for a period of five and a half years. It is the longest term for which a wage agreement ever was made in the coal mining industry. For five and a half years miners, operators, consumers, and everybody else connected even remotely with the industry are assured peace and stability.

The Illinois Miner, journal of the anti-Lewis "outlaw union," the group that broke with the United Mine Workers at the convention last spring, insists that:

Study of the agreement reveals that conditions for the anthracite miner in the next five and one half years are anything but promising. . . . Tightening the arbitration clause makes it possible for the coal companies to declare a wage cut at any time after a year. Nothing was said about the "contract mining" curse or equalized work among the collieries.

These critics of the new contract view with alarm the provision directing the payment of the "check-off" to the district officers rather than to local union officials, and also the section of the contract which provides:

The mine workers have also stated their desire and intention to take active and affirmative steps to eliminate as far as possible, strikes and shut-downs in violation of this agreement; to eliminate group action designed to restrict output; to restrict general mine committees to their constitutional functions within the union, recognizing that such committees have no power under this agreement; to cooperate with the operators for the promotion of efficiency and the production of an improved car of coal, with the understanding that existing practices and payments covering refuse shall be continued. . .

The agreement went into effect September 1, and runs until April 1, 1936.

Hazards of Home Work

THAT the old problem of industrial home work, far from being solved, is still very much with us, is emphasized anew in a recent bulletin published by the Women's Bureau, U. S. Dept. of Labor. (Industrial Home Work, by Emily C. Brown. Bulletin of the U. S. Women's Bureau, No. 79. Price, ten cents.) Miss Brown draws her material mainly from New York and Pennsylvania, "two industrial states that are attempting thorough regulation and control of home work."

As all studies of home work do, this one brings out the fact that "home workers are largely women, aided all too frequently

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by children . . . . recruited largely in tenement neighborhoods, often from recent immigrants or other groups with little or no industrial experience." These workers receive meager wages. Miss Brown quotes from a New York report showing "the median earnings of individual home workers in a usual week were $6.19 for all industries and ranged from $12.50 in the men's neckwear industry, down to $3.88 in the making of powder puffs." The study underscores the danger of exploitation of the workers, and the public health hazards involved in industrial home work. She concludes that:

The essence of the problem of control is to put the responsibility for observance of the laws on the employers who give out home work. When the cooperation of the employers is secured through a campaign of education, substantial progress can be made toward elimination of some of the evils of the home work system.

Do Machines Make Unemployment?

WHETHER the wage-earner's fear of being displaced by machines is wholly justified, is questioned by Professor Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago, now acting director of the Swarthmore Study of Unemployment, in an article on "technological unemployment" in the current issue of the American Federationist, journal of the American Federation of Labor. Basing his discussion on concrete examples, Professor Douglas argues that increased industrial efficiency through better machines or improved processes does not lead to permanent unemployment for the wage-earners. He holds that increased production and lower prices lead to an increased demand for manufactured articles. The lower price leaves the purchaser a surplus which he either spends or saves. If he spends, he creates further demand for articles he could not otherwise have purchased. If he saves, the bond he buys or the savings bank he patronizes, creates employment for workers in the basic industries, public utilities, or other large enterprises. Even when economies in production result in profits to the owners rather than to the consumer, this economist feels that the men displaced are not permanently unemployed but transferred to some other activity because the owners in modern industry, like the consumer, do not hoard their resources but either spend or invest them. Professor Douglas admits that this transfer from one job to another involves temporary unemployment. For the hardship now involved in this adjustment he holds that industry and the public must find a remedy. "A society which shows such extraordinary technical competence should surely be able to devise the ways and means by which this loss may be minimized." Industry, he points out, can "lessen the losses of those who are temporarily unemployed" by forecasting probable displacement, by planning and scheduling technological change, and by the payment of a dismissal wage to those who are forced to change their jobs in the interest of industrial efficiency. He recommends public regulation of mergers and consolidations to prevent dropping of "men whose services were otherwise satisfactory," the establishment of an effective system of public employment offices, revamping our system of vocational training to prepare both juveniles and adults for more than one line of work, and some form of compulsory unemployment insurance.

While this is still anathema to most American business men, it would seem inevitable that some such plan will be necessary if the workers are to be protected adequately against some of the inevitable consequences of industrial progress or change and thus released for constructive effort.

Harvard Scrubwomen Again

LATE in June, those who look hopefully to the great universities to set the standards of American life, were greatly relieved by widely published rumors that the governing board of Harvard University had decided to pay $280 apiece for "back wages," to the seven scrubwomen discharged last December. It will be recalled (see The Survey, March 15, 1930, page 695) that the women, who were employed in Widener Library, were dismissed following complaint by the Minimum Wage Board of Massachusetts, that they had been receiving less than the legal minimum of thirty-seven cents an hour. It then developed that for nine years since the minimum wage law went into effect, the women had been receiving only thirty-five cents an hour. The women were immediately discharged and replaced by men.

Now the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor reports an official denial by Henry L. Shattuck, treasurer of the university, that Harvard intends to pay back wages to the women or otherwise take further action in the matter. However, a group of Harvard alumni, headed by Corliss Lamont, instructor of philosophy at Columbia University, are endeavoring to raise the necessary money by private subscription and thereby confine public censure to the administration rather than to Harvard as an institution.

In Small Compass

THE MOVEMENT OF MONEY AND REAL EARNINGS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1926-28, *by Paul H. Douglas and Florence Tye Jennison. Studies in Business Administration, Vol. 1, No. 3, School of Commerce and Administration of the Univ. of Chicago. Price, $1.00.*

A discussion of the seasonal variation of real earnings of over fifteen million wage-earners in manufacturing, coal mining, public utilities, government service, the professions, and farm labor.

COST OF LIVING OF FEDERAL EMPLOYES IN FIVE CITIES. *Government Printing Office.*

A study made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Personnel Classification Board of the cost of living of "families of federal workers having a salary of not over $2500 per year and where there was a husband, a wife, and at least one dependent."

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN 1929. *International Labour Office, Washington Branch, Lenox Bldg., Washington, D. C.*

An extract in pamphlet form from the report of the director of the International Labour Office to the Fourteenth Session of the International Labour Conference, outlining the development of national legislation and international regulation in this field during 1929.

ONE BILLION WILD HORSES, THE CHALLENGE OF THE MACHINE, *by Stuart Chase. League for Industrial Democracy, 112 East 19 Street, New York. Price, 10 cents.*

An abridgement of the author's widely read book, Men and Machines, in which he attempts " a beginning toward the better understanding of the machine by telling what it is, what it does, and enumerating all the major effects of its activity which can be isolated."

WORK OR WAGES, *by Grace M. Burnham.*
MARINE WORKERS, *by N. Sparks. International Pamphlets, 799 Broadway, New York. Price, 10 cents each.*

These pamplets, prepared under the direction of the Labor Research Assn., are two of a series of studies of current labor problems, from the communist point of view.

A LIVING WAGE, *by Herbert J. Weber, with introductions by Thomas N. Carver and Paul H. Douglas. Published by the author, 29 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago.*

"This booklet has been published . . . . in the desire to circulate the idea that a perpetually increasing minimum wage, created at the expense of no one, is a practicable possibility."

WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY. *Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, No. 513. Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Price, 30 cents.*

This newest publication in the Bureau's Wages and Hours of Labor Series presents the results of a study made last winter of the wages and hours of wage-earners in ten departments of the American iron and steel industry.

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EDUCATION

More Books for Country Schools

NOT so long ago, textbooks and writing materials were all the equipment needed, both in city and in country schools, to carry on the prescribed educational program. The change to the project method, the Dalton plan, and other means to independent study and investigation, calls for new and more elaborate tools of instruction. A recent bulletin published by the Office of Education, U. S. Dept. of the Interior, points out the handicaps under which this places the country child as compared with the city child, who can make use of libraries, museums, galleries, lectures and so on, as "source material" for his school work. (State Direction of Rural School Library Service, by Edith A. Lathrop. Bulletin, 1930, No. 6. Price, ten cents.) This survey also describes what is being done to supply the needs of the rural child for adequate, suitable reading material. The inquiry shows that such efforts are now going forward in forty-six states under the state department of education, the state library extension agencies, or both. In many instances, these efforts are being supplemented by the counties and by local communities.

The activities of various state agencies directing library service for rural schools, coordination of school and public library resources, lending service, children's reading courses, the California county library system, are phases of the question covered by this study, in addition to a rapid review of the present rural school library situation. On the basis of this inquiry, the survey staff, in a concluding section, underscores the need for more careful segregation of school library statistics, research studies in the rural school library field, a concentration of the direction of library service to avoid duplication of effort, and, in any state seeking to improve school library conditions, a thorough survey of the entire library situation in the state.

Children Who Are Out of Step

EXTENSION of the public school system to make better provision for "backward" and "problem" pupils was planned by the Board of Education of New York City, in the process of drawing up the 1931 budget. The new plan deals with the retardation problem in a way which, it is hoped, will help the children who are out of step with the school program and, at the same time, cut down the cost to the schools of carrying "repeaters." The new five-fold plan includes: the establishment of a behavior clinic for maladjusted pupils, representing concentration and extension of the present visiting teacher work; a considerable increase in the number of ungraded classes; assignment of specially qualified teachers for individual work with maladjusted pupils; a summer evening highschool to relieve retardation and help economically handicapped pupils; enlargement of the bureau of reference, research, and statistics, to make possible an evaluation of the effort being made to relieve retardation.

Through the new behavior clinic, the home environment, economic circumstances, and personalities of maladjusted pupils will be studied, and an effort made to provide the educational experience best suited to each individual. The clinic, if successful, will probably lead to the establishment of other centers for the study and help of the "problem child." William J. O'Shea, city superintendent of schools, stated that it is also planned to organize small groups of ten or a dozen pupils in schools where the retardation problem is most acute. "Mass teaching," he said, "does not fit the needs of maladjusted pupils."

Politics on the Campus

FOR no cause except failure to support a local political faction, a third of the faculty of the University of Mississippi was dismissed or demoted during the past summer, and an even larger proportion of the teaching staff of the Mississippi College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, including the president, has now suffered a similar fate. In both institutions, a clean sweep of the clerical force and campus employes was also made. None of those dismissed were given any warning, and no charges were brought in any case. The action follows the recent return to power of the state faction headed by Governor Bilboa, who is once more in office after several years in political retirement. This faction now controls a majority of the general board of trustees of Mississippi's higher institutions of learning. At the University, the chancellor, four of the ten deans and six department heads were included in the summary dismissals. Two other deans were demoted. A correspondent of School and Society states:

> No attention seems to have been paid to age, experience, or qualifications, either in the case of those dismissed or those appointed to positions. . . . "To the victors belong the spoils," is the slogan. Anyone who had not taken an active part in favor of the political faction in power, was likely to have his position in jeopardy, providing someone wanted the place who had been active. . . . The governor, who is primarily responsible for this disturbance, seems to think it a good joke to be able to toss about at his will highly trained and efficient educators. It must be said for all those who have brought about this upheaval that they are unfamiliar with educational work and are accustomed to thinking in terms of political factions.

In a personal letter to a Survey editor, a young Mississippian who is on the staff of one of the state teachers' colleges, points out that the damage being done does not end with "the loss to the state of fine scholars and devoted teachers, kicked out to build up a political machine on the college and university campus." This teacher adds:

> Everybody is afraid. Nobody knows which faculty will be tackled next, but everyone knows that the axe is not done swinging. Every teacher except those who are "in" with the governor's crowd, is frightened, suspicious, defiant or just plain mad, depending on individual temperament. You can imagine what this is going to mean to the general morale of the teaching staffs and to their efficiency when the new college year begins. Education in Mississippi had a long way to go to get up to standard before the governor started in. Now the work of years has been undone. If Bilboa were to be turned out tomorrow, it would take a long time to get things back on the upgrade. As it is, we'll probably be pushed a lot farther back before we can begin the long, slow climb out. Our whole system of higher education is now just a political football for "the gang."

George Washington's Independence

A THOROUGH reorganization of curriculum and procedures "away from mass education," is announced by George Washington University. Four divisions of the faculty representing four broad fields of knowledge, have been substituted for specialized departments. The central administrative machinery is to function as a coordinating agency and remain responsible for the general welfare of the undergradutes, but it is not to dominate or control the faculty. The undergradutes

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are to be divided into a junior and senior college, with a third year in the senior college for those who elect it, which will give them on graduation both a baccalaureate and a master's degree. An independent study plan has been devised for those senior college students who have shown sufficient initiative and ability to pursue their own course of study freed from routine work of any kind. The student who works under this plan will confer with his tutor or supervisor at regular intervals, to discuss the progress of his study and research, but he will be absolutely free to attend only such lectures as he may choose. Recognizing that for such a program, special interest and aptitude are often stronger drives than general intelligence alone, the George Washington University plan differs somewhat from autonomy in many other colleges where only the brilliant students are released from formalities. It democratizes individuality, for it recognizes that "work that is valuable for one student may not be of equal value to another of equal intelligence."

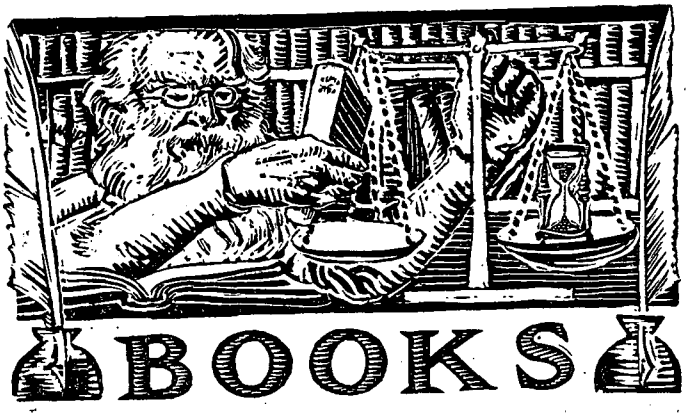
Soldiering by Choice

A RECENT opinion rendered by the Attorney General of the United States, holding that military drill "is an optional and not a prescribed course in land-grant colleges," settles a controversy that has raged for more than sixty years. These colleges, under the Morrill Act of 1862, were to be institutions "where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts." One group has held that military courses were thereby prescribed for all men students in the colleges, the other side maintaining that the colleges were compelled to offer such a course, but that they were not directed under the law to make the course compulsory. The prevailing practice swung to the former theory. Since the passage of the National Defense Act of 1920, the military courses have been prepared by the War Department and taught by its representatives. In 1923 the Wisconsin state legislature placed military training at the University of Wisconsin on an optional basis. The Department of the Interior, which administers the land-grant funds, ruled that the University had this right and would lose no Federal support by exercising it. Subsequent heads of the Department of the Interior have maintained this position. Commenting on the ruling of the Attorney General, approving the Department's construction of the land statute, the Committee on Militarism in Education points out:

This ruling will be a godsend to many progressive college presidents. It will also make it possible for them to relieve us of the sorry spectacle of public educational institutions refusing degrees to honor students in peace time because these students have followed the lead of some fifty-eight nations in denouncing war and the war system in favor of pacific means for handling disputes. Having agreed to settle all controversies by pacific means, it would seem far more appropriate to enroll our college men in courses dealing with such methods. They should at least be given such an alternative to compulsory military courses.

Courtesy State College, Raleigh, N. C.

The possibility of turning compulsory courses in military tactics into citizenship training courses, through cooperation between the military department and other college departments, is canvassed by E. M. Freeman, dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Minnesota, in a recent issue of School and Society.



Arousing the Colleges

THE AWAKENING COLLEGE, *by C. C. Little. W. W. Norton. 282 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

OUR colleges and universities have an opportunity to contribute much in the future to social progress and human happiness, believes the author, if they awake to their responsibilities, and there are signs of an awakening. One by one he takes up the perplexing problems with which college administrations are faced, such as admission to college, the curriculum, the dean's office, fraternities, automobiles and liquor, coeducation, military training, the professional scholar, training teachers, pseudo-professional schools, politics, athletics, alumni, and religion in college.

Certainly one who has held the high academic offices which the writer has, should be eminently qualified to discuss these topics. The book is full of wholesome and constructive criticism of things academic, but so scathing is the author in his attack and so bitter in some of his indictments that he detracts somewhat from his effectiveness by his manner of statement. He apparently is not as sympathetic in his understanding of college faculties as he is of college students. The soul of a college president must be sorely tried at times. If he errs, it is in painting the picture too black, but withal he is sincere, fearless, and frank. His recommendations are sound and in line with practice which is actually being developed in some of the higher institutions of learning.

In the last chapter, The Awakening College, the author sums up his criticisms and recommendations. Space does not permit their review in detail. The following quotations epitomize them in part:

In general it may be said that those working in education are giving outstanding personal attention to the individual student.

It seems impossible that the intellect, vigor, and charm of youth for the serving of which both school and the Christian Church were presumably created, can fail to make inflexible orthodoxy shake off its inertia and take hold of life fearlessly and with a new spirit.

FRANCIS H. BIRD

University of Cincinnati

Chinese Budgets

LIVELIHOOD IN PEKING. *An Analysis of the Budgets of Sixty Families, by L. K. Tao, formerly professor of sociology, National University of Peking. Peking: Social Research Department, China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. G. E. Stechert & Co. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

"HOW the other half lives" used to be a formula applying to the poor of Western cities. All that sort of distinction is gone now—we are interested in the ways of living all over the world. But even yet our interest is in non-essentials, of dress and housing, outward fashions and customs. Hardly have we concerned ourselves, for instance, with, "What does a Chinese 'ricksha-coolie think about? What is the technique of his job?" Haldane and Henderson did some studying of the rate of work done with an Egyptian shadouf (a shadouf being the ancient muscle-pump that lifts water from the Nile

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to irrigate the fields). Jervis Smith dealt with the power applied in ladder-climbing by the French navvies, and Henderson and Haggard compared the work of the coolie with that of a university boat crew. All this is interesting background for such a study as that lately made by Professor L. K. Tao of Livelihood in Peking, a close analysis of budgets of sixty families of the Chinese working-class, including twelve families of elementary school teachers. What is done with an income ranging from $59 to $183 a year; with the inevitable periods of dire poverty, brief and erratic comparative prosperity, penury in illness and old age; frightful impositions by landlords, 'ricksha owners, and other profit-takers—all this is shown in detail by authentic figures and tables. The whole is a little book, a dry book to the superficial glance; a heart-rending book if you dig below the surface. JOHN PALMER GAVIT

Parole Instead of Asylum

STERILIZATION FOR HUMAN BETTERMENT, *by E. S. Gosney, B.S., LL.B., and Paul Popenoe, D.S. The Macmillan Company. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE feebleminded and insane multitude of the United States is estimated at ten millions. Those who have managed to stay outside of institutions and are aghast at the spiritual meaning of this disintegration and its cost to taxpayers—$500 per inmate annually—will be interested in a relatively new method of amelioration. The state of California is evolving a system of parole after sterilization for those who may safely live outside the asylum if prevented from procreation. Sterilization is defined as "a method of preventing parenthood without altering the sexual life of the individual." Since 1907 other states have experimented with the theory, and the Supreme Court of the United States declared such a law constitutional, three years ago. From the records of 6225 cases, state procedure in obtaining the patient's consent, in the surgery, and in contact with the patient on parole, is described in detail. The authors are advocates, pleading with restraint for eugenic resources. They are able to show that the surgery involved has become standard and is no longer an issue. Public attention may therefore be directed toward other elements of the problem. LURA BEAM

Nat. Com. on Maternal Health

Totting Up Education

BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION 1924-26. *Bureau of Education Bulletin No. 25. Department of the Interior.* 1204 *pp. Price $2.30 postpaid of The Survey.*

REPORTS are finally and successfully made only to the extent which they get themselves read, and this one is severely handicapped by its 1204 pages and weighty title. But it will repay any thoughtful person for time spent in picking through it. About half the space is devoted to well-arranged statistical tables; the other half consists of significant examples, careful summaries, observations, and interpretations. The reports cover the various levels and kinds of schooling in the United States from the nursery school through graduate and vocational schools, including adult education programs. Junior colleges are shown to have multiplied rapidly, but large college attendance has tended to divert their development from the aims that psychological and social considerations intended they should serve.

Adaptation to the individual pupil is receiving much attention. Out of 280 cities of ten thousand or more population reporting, 86 are using the Dalton or Winnetka plans or some modification of them. The evil of "repeating" is decreasing. The curriculum is undergoing revision almost everywhere and at all levels. Slowly even college and highschool subject content is being adapted to the length and breadth and complexity of life, and memoriter study is apparently yielding somewhat to active participation. Kindergarten and nursery movements have grown steadily and out of proportion to increase in elementary grades. Apparently, rural education has continued to be neglected relatively. The undercutting of national and city welfare by neglect of rural children is to be expected in a period of neglect and ruin to rural industry. However, the picture is not altogether discouraging: tax reforms by which property taxes are supplemented by other forms and the state apportionment is increased, are providing a better financial structure.

The chief lack of the volume is the dearth of information about experimental research in education. Local control makes variation in practice so great that the need for an agency such as the Federal government, to analyze and evaluate them is acute. S. R. LOGAN

Asst. Supt., Winnetka Public Schools, Winnetka, Illinois

The Race of Man

HUMAN BIOLOGY AND RACIAL WELFARE, *edited by E. V. Cowdry Paul H. Hoeber. 612 pp. Price $6.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

TWENTY-FIVE papers on the relations of biological science to man, by twenty-seven foremost investigators The papers are grouped in five sections. In Perspective, H. N Russell discusses life in other worlds. In The Origin of Man, some of the papers are: The Animal Ancestry of Man, by Gregory; Mental Evolution, by Yerkes; Societal Evolution, by Wheeler; Human Races, by Hrdlicka. Part III, on Man as a Physiological Unit, has articles by Cowdry, Carrel, Cannon, Sherrington, Wissler. Part IV is on the Effects of Environment, Part V on the Future. These last two parts contain the material that is of most direct interest for social questions: William Healy on crime and delinquency (a most judicious paper), Dewey on education, Haven Emerson and Phelps on city and country life (see The Survey, Aug. 1, 1929, p. 469), Pearl on population problems, Davenport on mixing of races, Conklin on eugenics, Overstreet on the intentional shaping of human opinions. All of these appear based on sound biological foundations. The book as a whole summarizes well the present state of biological science on the matters treated, its gaps and uncertainties as well as its very substantial sum of positive achievements.

There are of course inequalities and inadequacies of treatment. The plan of the work results in a lack of coordination, of unification; the papers are a set of independent encyclopedia articles. A serious omission is the lack of a connected presentation of the biological foundations of inheritance, diversity, and development. But the book is of great value, and comes into a world that needs it. In reading it one reflects that there are now a surprising number of American men of science who can write simply, clearly, soundly, even entertainingly; that not all have acquired this art; that the last thirty years have seen in America an enormous increase in men who have something serious and important to contribute to science; that there is now an astonishing amount of biological knowledge that is deeply significant for the understanding of man and his affairs. H. S. JENNINGS

Johns Hopkins University

Neighborhood Living

NEIGHBORS ALL, *by Esther G. Barrows. Houghton Mifflin Co. 218 pp Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS title stands for more than is claimed for it—"a settlement notebook." For the very note of the settlement's inner life and its neighborhood relations, sings and echoes through its pages. It is a note to which songs of life are keyed—something to be heard and felt, not merely written and read. Moreover, it is the distinctive note which justifies the claims of the settlement movement to its own initiative and to its assured future. Any medium for the attainment and expression of experiences so human as these "really truly

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ıries" are, has its own right to be, and never-ending room work.

Miss Barrows includes herself and all her fellow residents the settlement household at South End House, as truly as ɜ surrounding family circles, among "neighbors all." Thereby ɜ gives token of that respect and appreciation for the per-ıality of each resident and neighbor that is the basis of fel-vship among them. Insight is thus given to those who would her understand or share the charm of settlement life, which nsists in the cultivation of these personal relationships. The art-warmth which glows in her neighbors' friendships, reflects e joy of her own heart in treasuring the memories of them. he new resident cannot better be inspired to seek what is st worth gaining, and what none can afford to lose, than by ese human-interest stories, told with such charming simplicity at they seem waiting to repeat themselves in anyone's ex-rience. The fact that these memories are treasured by Miss arrows from the retrospect of her twenty years residence at ɔuth End House, Boston, attests that what the settlement n be to all related to it, is far more influential than all that s activities can do for them. And the glimpses given of what obert A. Woods was to his fellow residents and neighbors, rove that it meant more even than the much that he did for is neighborhood and his city—which is saying a great deal. Miss Barrows' vivid sketches from life, her neighbors' and her wn, are a contribution to the source-material of settlement xperience.

GRAHAM TAYLOR

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RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

HE FIVE-DAY WEEK IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES. *National Industrial Conference Board. 69 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE PRESENT status of the five-day week in America. "The tudy is confined to a presentation of factual data, with no at-empt to enter upon a discussion of the general economic and ocial aspects of the question."

ɴN AUDIT OF AMERICA, *by Edward Eyre Hunt. McGraw Hill. 203 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS BOOK is a summary of Recent Economic Changes in he United States, published in May 1929, the report of a com-ıittee of the President's Conference on Unemployment, of vhich Herbert Hoover was chairman. (The Survey devoted ts June 1, 1929, issue to a discussion by various writers, of his report in its human implications—"Mr. Hoover's pocket loomesday book.") Mr. Hunt was secretary of the committee ɜnd editor of the report itself; his book is intended as a ondensation of facts rather than as an interpretation.

A NEW ECONOMIC ORDER, *edited by Kirby Page. Harcourt, Brace and Company. 386 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A PRO AND CON discussion of the four great economic choices ɔf our day—capitalism, fascism, communism, and socialism—by noted proponents and critics. This is followed by a collec-ıion of essays on various special phases of the economic prob-em, such as social insurance, consumers' cooperation, inter-national cooperation. The book is satisfying reading for the "whither? whither?" mood.

ROMANCE OF THE MACHINES, *by Michael Pupin. Scribner's. 111 pp. Price $1.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A MAN who has had a great deal to do with creating "the machine age," comes to its defense.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, *by Frederick Bushee, Ph.D. Henry Holt. 356 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A NEW TEXTBOOK of sociology. The author is professor of economics and sociology at the University of Colorado.

THE NEW SOCIAL SCIENCE, *edited by Leonard D. White. University of Chicago Press. 132 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A GROUP of important addresses upon new or changing phases of social science.

AMERICAN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE, *by Edward Dana Durand. Ginn and Company. 653 pp. Price $4.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A LARGE BOOK of facts about commerce and finance in the United States, based largely on government statistics (the author is a former director of the United States Bureau of the Census). It is essentially a textbook for schools and courses of business administration.

TRENDS IN RETAIL DISTRIBUTION, *by D. Bloomfield. H. W. Wilson. 509 pp. Price $2.40 postpaid of The Survey.*

A COMPILATION of articles on the title subject. It is a comprehensive source book on a phase of our economic life which has recently gone through rapid changes.

THE LEGAL HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM, *by R. Y. Hedges and Allan Winterbottom. Longmans, Green. 170 pp. Price $3.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A TECHNICAL account of a technical subject—for experts only.

COMMUNIST AND COOPERATIVE COLONIES, *by Charles Gide. Crowell. 222 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

A SALTY account of utopias and their life on earth. As the author says, "There is something touching and instructive in the spectacle of these colonies, for they embody an indefeasible ideal." They flourished particularly in nineteenth century America. Charles Gide is a professor in the College de France.

THE CHURCH IN POLITICS, *by Stanley High. Harper and Bros. 276 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE CHURCH is in politics, say the critics. Certainly, admits Mr. High. And forthwith proceeds to assert that that's where the church most emphatically belongs; not as a political dictator, but as a leader of human conscience and a crusader for human values.

MAN'S SOCIAL DESTINY, *by Charles A. Ellwood. Cokesbury. 219 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

THESE ARE the book form of the Cole Lectures (Vanderbilt University) for 1929. They are modern and scholarly in tone, but a bit too academic for easy reading.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GOD, *by Ernest R. Trattner. Scribner's. 312 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

GOD WRITES His own biography, with some humor and with some knowledge of sociology, astronomy, anthropology, etomology, and church history. He does remarkably well to filter so much through the medium of one man's mind. And He shows excellent judgment in having Victor Basinet do His illustrations.

TOMORROW'S AMERICANS, *by A. O. Bowden and Ida Clyde Clarke. Putnam's. 200 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

A STUDY of student self-government, its successes and failures, advantages and difficulties.

GEISTER GAMES, *by Edna Geister. Richard R. Smith. 176 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

GAMES for various occasions.

CHINA AND JAPAN IN OUR UNIVERSITY CURRICULA, *edited by Edward C. Carter. University of Chicago Press. 191 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

CHINA AND JAPAN IN OUR MUSEUMS, *by Benjamin March. University of Chicago Press. 122 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

DIABETES, *Directions for Treatment by Insulin and Diet, by Benjamin F. Smith. D. Appleton. 223 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

PRACTICAL HANDBOOK FOR DIABETIC PATIENTS, *with 180 International Recipes, by Abraham Rudy. M. Barrows. 180 pp. Price $2.00 postpaid of The Survey.*

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WORK SHOP

Where Is He?

By DOROTHEA DE SCHWEINITZ

IN Get your Man in the May 15, 1930, Survey, Elizabeth Healy reported a case worker's round table on the astonishing subject of male companionship for social workers. Until now the tacit assumption has been that the playtime of the woman social worker was unimportant, or possibly amply provided for. Revelations at this round table disclosed a normal two-fold purpose in the desire for masculine society—the broadening influence of men's interests, the heightened fun on expeditions attended by masculine energy, and then the fortuitous discovery of a mate without undue anguish and self-conscious effort.

Testimony reflected a manless existence. But the onus of the situation was put rather heavily on the social workers themselves. They became introspective and admitted inferiority. They had no avocations which led them into acquaintanceships outside the social work group. They talked shop at homes of non-social-work friends. They were analytical and when a man left them he felt "perforated." Altogether they needed a new technique and more than "a social work brain to make a social success." All this, despite the whisper of rumor that the writer of that article leads a relatively normal existence and has been seen here and there accompanied by a gentleman. There were others of the same ilk at the round table, according to confidential sources. Much that was said was no doubt true, but years of research among women social workers brings to view another part of the picture. This research has been done informally and among various types of the feminine species. They include women of obvious attraction, the kind to whom, in later years, men say with an admiring glance and a mystified expression: "May I ask you a question?" and then comes the inevitable: "Why is it you have never married?" They include, also, the kind of women who think they are not attractive to men, an impossibility if they but knew it. In addition there are the hearty, wholesome women, to whom it is unnatural to be either kittenish or mysterious—always a splendid woman but never a little wife. The results of this research indicate two periods of social experience:

1. *When We Were Very Young.* The early days, in the late teens and the beginning twenties, were carefree and perhaps unappreciated with regard to the problem now under discussion. It was the time of visiting college friends and of occasional houseparties even after one had started to work. One could be a bit uproarious, there was no need for an assumed sophistication. Jokes were shared and comic songs were memorized. The men were classmates, brothers, and the brothers of friends. They wore their clothes well and rose when you entered the room. The group swam, danced, motored in bunches. One's social success was in direct ratio to one's ability to laugh (or giggle) over the telephone. Occasionally one of the young gentlemen singled you out and grew serious. A momentary interval of earnest searching revealed a basic difficulty. These young men were engineers, bond salesmen, insurance brokers, here and there a professional man. They had been brought up to believe they must make their way in the world. Success, preferably financial, must be their goal. The young ladies, when they were encouraged towards anything beyond homemaking, had been charged with the responsibility not of struggle but of making the world more beautiful, good, and generous. Statues of justice, charity, liberty were in the form of woman. Such must be her ideal. The men, watching business forecasts and production charts, seemed hardboiled and without depth of understanding. On fundamentals there was a wide gulf between these young men and women at this stage of their development.

TIME passed. Social life dwindled. Those who married became absorbed in the minutiae of the home. Those at work grew busy as they advanced in professional standing. Possibly this development was intensified by the acceptance of a position in a strange city. Granted, a woman who goes to work nowadays does not lose her social position but she does narrow her social life. Who are her companions? There are no business friends of a husband. Perhaps she has no acquaintances in the social group similar to the one frequented at home. As Miss Healy's article indicated, the social worker begins to make dinner and theater dates with her colleague at the next desk. Indeed, she prefers this dignified relationship to the misunderstandings attendant on the effort to meet men.

There are, of course, one's missionary friends. The newly married couple, so enraptured over their way of life, invite the single social worker with one male guest for dinner or the week-end. The atmosphere is charged with sentiment. Obviously subtle remarks are made on the subject of matrimony and the two guests feel that they are expected to fall spontaneously into each others arms directly the meal is over. The young couple has forgotten the tentative and treacherous approaches before arriving at an emotional oneness. They have succeeded only in building up a resistance in both guests, that prevents them from even making a date for a future meeting.

Occasional larger gatherings avoid the "one other man" situation but may not be much more productive. After a lively evening, almost like old times, the one who follows up the occasion is a solemn egg whose chief qualification is his appreciation of your ability to understand him.

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Avocations sometimes do bring further acquaintanceships. An incursion into the intelligentsia of the community is productive of new friends and occasionally of the companionship of the male. These new relationships are satisfactory up to a point, but now the situation is just the reverse of the days with the brothers of one's college friends. You are still as fastidious as in the time when you used white gloves and calling cards. But the men whose minds interest you wear suspenders and spit!

UNDER any circumstances, it is necessary, despite all that is said of the female of the species, to choose from among those who choose you—a solemn, awkward procession, and never enough at a time to provide variety. A sense of humor, so essential after matrimony, is of doubtful value beforehand. Gradually these social efforts are dropped. One or two arid winters follow. Then a letter of introduction from a mutual friend brings quite a likeable male upon the scene. There is the usual problem of an unsatisfactory social atmosphere due to inadequate entertaining facilities. Still worse, you may have become too absorbed in the work interest. As one subject of this research said: "Oh, I was awfully serious that winter. I was attending the New York School of Social Work." Or he may invite you to a dance. Two years ago you dutifully took dancing lessons to get up to date or to redeem a lack of previous training. Solemnly you pranced about a large empty room with a peculiar gentleman in a plaid waistcoat. Then no dancing opportunities arose. Now the Methodist legs have returned and there is no time to remedy the situation. Heads, you go to the dance and lose. Tails, you refuse the date—and lose.

Another handicap which seems to beset sensible young women, is the fear of being suspected of pursuing the male. This becomes intensified as the opportunities for masculine companionship decrease. It leads social workers to lean over backwards in their effort to be impersonal. They are not helpful in the interchange of remarks which lead to the making of a date, an achievement often difficult for the type of man who might interest the social worker.

And so the years pass. Married friends lose their evangelistic fervor. The occasions for meeting men decrease. The decision not to spend time on "deadly bores" reduces the chances for handy escorts. The panicky age of the late twenties (so dubbed by another subject of this research) comes and goes. Statistics show that women over thirty are not apt to marry. In all the twenties, after the first lively days, the number of congenial men one has met could be counted on the fingers of two hands.

2. *When We Were Rather Older.* Just when substitution, sublimation, and what not, bring relative peace to the unattended social worker, things begin to happen which show that the world is not static. Friends who seemed happily married and safely tucked away for life, find they too have adjustments to make. The husband of one falls sick and dies. Another friend gets a divorce. These folks must be helped to new arrangements. The social worker begins to think her own life satisfactory in its stability when, lo, a second crop of male companions begins to sprout. They are a variegated procession —widowers, divorcés, restless husbands, and single men with complexes from oedipus to inertia. The wary social worker recognizes that they seek a kitchen to stir in and a fireplace to poke. They cannot start a Sunday expedition until they have read the morning paper. The social worker must conform to their notion of what is fun and when to have it. But they are an interesting lot and reintroduce the masculine point of view. It is more possible than ever to discuss controversial and intimate subjects for which now there is precedent, and a vocabulary.

A mate? Well, hardly ever, but more comfortable relationships than some previous ones. The restless husbands need not be taken seriously. They simply say with Edna St. Vincent Millay: "But oh, my dear, if I should ever travel!" The single ones are more sure of themselves than hitherto. They have not been caught yet and have confidence in their resistance to capture. The widowers and divorcés have complicating circumstances which hold them in check. Most of these men appreciate woman's companionship more than they did when they were in the twenties. The second crop offers more color and maturity than the first. Also, more safety.

Envoi. The results of this research seem to indicate that a manless existence is due not entirely to the unsocial social worker. She may fall short at critical moments but it is often on account of untoward circumstances. There seems to be a paucity of males likely to interest the "bright young woman." The response to the charge, "Get your man," must be a question: "Where is he?" Yet the United States Census figures for 1920 show two million more males than females in the country. Cautious inquiry among satisfactory husbands leads to the discovery that some of them did not "go about much at all" until they happened to meet the woman whom they married. They were busy studying for their profession. There is also the impecunious graduate student who bewails his limited acquaintance among women, because of lack of opportunity and funds. Apparently there are some young men who need the companionship of women. One man has reported that he and a friend decided that "there ought to be one day in the year when a man could go up and speak to any nice woman he chose, and no offense taken." Witness, also, the number of suicides, men jumping from the window of their college club or bachelor apartment. The newspaper account closes: "He was thirty-five and single." Perhaps there should be further research on the subject of the lonely male to see whether he exists, in numbers. Foreign writers have intimated that the cultured women outnumber the men of similar accomplishments in the United States. At any rate, there seems to be lacking the social machinery which brings into easy, informal relationship these less simple members of society. Lacking this, many social workers appear contentedly to have built up other interests showing little evidence of the struggle which according to Miss Healy continues until "the last spadeful has been tossed." The spirit of adventure led the young woman into social work, to travel, to other vivid experiences. Given the requisite passport, she might yet shake the dust of No Man's Land and airily set sail through the uncharted seas of encounter with the male!

OTHER CHILDREN'S AGENCIES | PROTECTIVE SOCIETIES | HEALTH AGENCIES | GUIDANCE IN RECREATION

These gay little sketches are used as marginal captions in the statistical sections of the annual report of the Children's Community Center of the New Haven Orphan Asylum. The report, entitled When a Child's Home is Broken, describes a modern "orphan asylum" not as an institution for handling children on a group basis until "the girls are mature enough to work as maids and the boys strong enough to be indentured to farmers," but as an agent of the community in loco parentis. *During* 1929 *the Children's Community Center accepted* 309 *children, making a total of* 609 *for whom a substitute home was provided. The intelligent care provided by this home are indicated by the illustrations. Everett W. DuVall is superintendent.*

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

Faithful

"TO a man accused of non-support or desertion," writes Leon Stern, "the Philadelphia Municipal Court sends a letter asking him to visit the court and interview one of the probation officers. The name of the interviewer is given in an upper corner of the letter, thus—Attention of ————. Miss Carter, one of the interviewers, wrote such a letter to a colored man and received the following reply: "I have your letter about my wife complaining about me. I have always treated my wife right and I ain't got no time to come to see you. I want to say that all she says is lies; I never paid attention to Miss Carter or any other woman."

Civil Service Examinations

FRANCES PERKINS, industrial commissioner of New York State, brings to the attention of Survey readers civil service examinations for three New York State Department of Labor positions, which should be interesting to persons with some training in sociology, economics, labor legislation, industrial hygiene, and kindred fields. There are three groups of vacancies: factory inspector, mercantile inspector, and homework inspector. The latter would also inspect for the enforcement of woman and child labor laws. The entrance salaries for these positions are $1680 a year with automatic increases to a maximum of $3000 a year. Examination will not be based on a knowledge of the provisions of the labor law, but will be a test of the aptitude and capacity of candidates for the work to be done, and knowledge of methods of present day industry. All candidates must be of good appearance and character, in sound physical condition, and of good personality. The special requirements for each group will be furnished on application to the Department of Civil Service, State Capitol, Albany, New York. The examinations will probably be held the latter part of September, the exact date to be announced by the Department of Civil Service.

For Health Research

A NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH, to occupy the site in Washington now used by the Hygienic Laboratory, has been authorized by Congress, and $750,000 has been available for buildings and equipment. The general purposes of the Institute are to provide larger facilities for "investigations of diseases of man and matters pertaining to the public health, to encourage research and the training of individuals engaged therein, to enable the Government to accept bequests in aid thereof, and to bring about cooperation with scientific institutions in the prosecution of research work." Senator Ransdell of Louisiana has made a gift of $100,000 to the Institute.

They Went to Oslo

THE following delegates from the United States attended the biennial meeting of the International Union Against Tuberculosis, held at Oslo, Norway, August 13-15:

Frederic B. Bell, executive secretary of the tuberculosis committee of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association; Harvey D. Brown, managing director, Philadelphia Health Council and Tuberculosis Committee; Dr. Lloyd B. Dickey, associate professor of pediatrics, Stanford University Medical School, San Francisco; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. George H. Evans, medical consultant, Alum Rock Sanitarium, San Jose, California; Dr. W. C. Farmer, president, Texas Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Benjamin Goldberg, secretary, Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Chicago; Dr. Selskar M. Gunn, director of the Rockefeller Foundation in Europe; Frederick D. Hopkins, executive secretary, National Tuberculosis Association; Aagot Hoydendahl, county nurse, Coos County, Oregon; Dr. Abraham Ezra Jaffin, chief-of-clinics, Hudson County (N. J.) Tuberculosis Clinics; Philip P. Jacobs, director of publications and extension service, National Tuberculosis Association; Dr. Camille Kereszturi, New York City; Thomas B. Kidner, president, American Occupational Therapy Association, and consultant on planning of medical institutions; John A. Kingsbury, director, Milbank Memorial Fund; Dr. Stephen J. Maher, chairman of the Connecticut State Tuberculosis Commission; Dr. Ray W. Matson, medical director, Portland (Ore.) Open Air Sanitorium; Jennie Niemela, county nurse, Multnomah County, Oregon; Dr. Eugene L. Opie, director of laboratories, Henry Phipps Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Calvin G. Page, formerly associate professor of bacteriology, Harvard Medical School; Dr. William H. Park, director of bureau of laboratories, Department of Health, New York City; Dr. S. A. Petroff, director of research and clinical laboratory, Trudeau Foundation, New York; Dr. B. S. Pollak, Hudson County (N. J.) Tuberculosis Hospital; Dr. Edward J. Rogers, medical director, Vermont State Sanitorium and Caverly Preventorium, Pittsford, Vt.; Dr. Bela Schick, director of children's department, Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City; Dr. Friench Simpson, U. S. Public Health Service, Oslo, Norway; Dr. Willard B. Soper, director of William Wirt Winchester Tuberculosis Hospital, West Haven, Connecticut; Dr. Arthur K. Stone, formerly president of Massachusetts Tuberculosis League; Dr. Ernst Wolff, head of department of pediatrics, University of California Medical School, San Francisco.

Here and There

THERE will be nine institutes, or study courses, at the New York State Conference of Social Work, to be held in Elmira in late November: Fundamentals of Social Case Work, Social Case Work Methods, Some Questions in the Present Development of the Practice of Social Case Work, Some Fundamentals in Child Care, Mental Hygiene Aspects of Social Case Work, Case Work for Probation Officers, They Look at Probation, Problems of the Day Nursery, Fundamentals of Mothers' Allowance Work.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT of New York has appointed a State Prison Survey Commission headed by Sam A. Lewisohn of New York City. Other members are E. R. Cass, secretary of the Prison Association of New York; Hastings Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation; Julia K. Jaffray, secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; and Dr. Walter Thayer as the new State Commissioner of Correction. Their purpose is to propose a sound prison policy for the treatment, segregation, and classification of prisoners, with a plan for the expansion of prison industries and a program of prison construction adapted to such a policy.

PAUL L. BENJAMIN resigned from the Family Service Organization of Louisville on September first, to become director of public relations for the Committee on the Cost of Medical Care, of which Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, is chairman. Benjamin has been general secretary of the Louisville organization for five years, coming there from a similar position in Indianapolis. He was previously associate editor of The Survey and field director of the National Tuberculosis Association.

WHEN John Hall went from Omaha to Seattle last autumn, as executive secretary of the community chest, it marked the beginning of a migration to the northwest. The latest to join the ranks is Orville Robertson, who resigns as executive secretary of the Family Welfare Association of Omaha to become executive secretary of the Social Welfare League of Seattle, succeeding Evelyn Gail Gardiner. Philip Ketchum of Tucson succeeds Robertson at Omaha.

ANOTHER organization has bobbed its name. The Playground and Recreation Association of America will henceforth be known as the National Recreation Association.

Personal News

Information concerning those marked * was received through Joint Vocational Service.

HELEN AHERN, appointed secretary, Pueblo (Colo.) Family Service Society, succeeding Marian Whidden, resigned.

GERALD E. ALLEN, formerly executive secretary, Canton, Ohio, Urban League, has been appointed director of recreation among colored people in Baltimore.

MARY ALLERDICE has been appointed teacher-nurse in Newark (N. J.) public schools.*

EDGAR AUSTIN, formerly of the Massachusetts S.P.C.C., has been appointed executive secretary, Springfield (Mass.) Family Welfare Assn., succeeding Clara L. McComb.

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ADELAIDE BARKER, formerly field representative, American Red Cross, is now assistant secretary, Duval County Welfare Assn., Jacksonville.

MARY C. BERAM, formerly on the staff of the Milwaukee Family Welfare Society, now secretary, Eau Claire (Wis.) Family Society.

STANLEY K. BERNARD, after several years in business, returns to Red Cross service as field director at San Pedro and liaison representative of the Veterans Bureau, Los Angeles Regional Office, succeeding Al Nacke.

ELLA BEST has been appointed field secretary, American Nurses Assn.*

THOMAS I. BROWN, professor of sociology, Morgan College, succeeds R. Maurice Moss as executive secretary, Baltimore Urban League.

RICHARD CADBURY, formerly supervisor, Indianapolis Family Welfare Society, has been appointed supervisor, New York Office, Division of Old Age Security, Dept. of Social Welfare, New York State.

ADA M. CARR, whose resignation as editor of the Public Health Nurse was announced several months ago, has gone abroad for an indefinite period and will spend the winter in France.

DOROTHY CARTER, superintendent of Dutchess County Health Assn., Poughkeepsie, New York, will become mental hygiene supervisor in the Bureau of Nursing, Syracuse Dept. of Health, succeeding Ruth Gilbert.

JOHN W. CRAWFORD, formerly executive secretary, Atlanta Urban League, has been appointed executive secretary, Canton, Ohio, Urban League.

MARTHA DAVIES has been appointed advisory nurse for the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., Pittsburgh.*

IVY ELIZABETH DOLBY has been appointed advisory nurse, Ocean County Public Health Assn., Toms River, N. J.*

MARY J. DUNN has been appointed professor in public health nursing course, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.*

GERTRUDE ECKHARDT has been appointed assistant secretary and health educator, Bergen County Tuberculosis and Health Assn., Hackensack, N. J.*

JESSIE FORBES, formerly with Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, now executive secretary, Community Center, Media, Pa.*

GEORGE B. FORD, general director of the Regional Plan Assn., and for many years prominent in regional planning in France and the United States, died in New York City on August 13th.

EVELYN GAIL GARDINER has resigned as executive secretary, Seattle Social Welfare League and will devote the coming year to study.

RUTH GILBERT, mental health supervisor, Bureau of Nursing, Syracuse Dept. of Health, has become part-time assistant to Dorothy Deming, editor, Public Health Nurse Magazine and part-time mental hygiene worker on staff of N.O.P.H.N.

LESTER B. GRANGER, formerly placement director, Bordentown (N. J.) Industrial School, has been appointed executive secretary, Los Angeles Urban League.

OLIVE HENDERSON, formerly of the Fresno District Office, has been appointed chief of Division of State Aid to Needy Aged, Dept. of Social Welfare of California.

MAE HENDRICKS, formerly executive secretary, Okmulgee County (Okla.) Chapter, American Red Cross, appointed executive secretary, Jackson County Chapter, Jackson, Mich.

JEAN HILLYER, formerly staff nurse with the A. I. C. P., New York City, has been appointed to a similar position with the Palma Settlement, Honolulu.*

ALBERT E. HOWELL has been appointed superintendent of Ormsby Village, Louisville.

MARJORIE JACKSON, formerly executive secretary, San Diego Chapter, American Red Cross, has been appointed case supervisor, Los Angeles Chapter.

ROLAND M. JAMES has been appointed director, Tucson (Ariz.) Community Chest, succeeding Phillip Ketchum.

LAVINIA KEYS resigned her position as case worker, Connie Maxwell Orphanage, Greenwood, S. C., in order that she might spend some time abroad, perhaps studying in Paris. Blanche Asbury succeeds her.

KATHERINE KREIZENBECK has been appointed district supervising nurse, Illinois State Dept. of Health.*

ESNA MCCAIN, formerly case worker, Travelers Aid Society, Memphis, appointed executive secretary, Lee County Chapter, American Red Cross, Marianna Ark.

CLARA L. MCCOMB, formerly executive secretary, Family Welfare Assn., Springfield, Mass., has been appointed executive secretary, Charity Organization Society, Hartford, Conn.

ELIZABETH MCKINLEY, formerly hospital social worker, Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, now on duty at Naval Hospital, Bremerton, Wash.

LEONORE STONE MEFFLEY, appointed supervisor, Richmond Family Service Society.

L. S. MORGANSTERN, director of the Atlas Social Service Exchange, has been appointed executive director, Lavanburg House, New York City.

R. MAURICE MOSS, formerly executive secretary, Baltimore Urban League, has been appointed executive secretary, Pittsburgh Urban League.

FREDERICK A. MORAN, formerly director, New York Catholic Protectory, has been appointed executive director, Division of Parole, New York State Dept. of Corrections.

ETHEL FRANCES MURRAY, recently advisory nurse, Ocean County, N. J., has been appointed directing nurse Westchester County Health Unit, White Plains, N. Y.*

AL NACKE, formerly field director, American Red Cross, San Pedro (Calif.), and liaison representative, Los Angeles Regional Office of the Veterans' Bureau, has been transferred to Camp Lewis, Washington, as field director.

MARY NEWELL has been appointed executive secretary, Georgia Society for Children, Atlanta.

RUTH POTTER, formerly with Family Welfare Assn. of Nassau County, Mineola, N. Y., now case worker, Y.W.C.A., Chicago.

HENRY M. PROPPER, formerly director of publicity and advertising, City Housing Corp., announces the opening of offices for publicity counsel and service at 18 E. 41 Street, New York City.

MAUDE M. ROOF, formerly executive secretary, County Welfare Fed., West Palm Beach, has been appointed executive secretary, San Diego Chapter, American Red Cross, succeeding Marjorie Jackson.

HAZEL BRAKEMAN SCOTT has been appointed community nurse at Millburn, N. J.*

MARY SIBERT, formerly with Essex County (N.J.) Juvenile Clinic, now psychiatric social worker with Martha H. Beeman Foundation in its child guidance clinic at Niagara Falls.*

CALVIN K. STALNAKER has been appointed executive secretary, Toledo Urban League.

MARJORY STIMSON, one of the assistant directors of the N.O.P.H.N., and secretary of the Educational Committee, resigns in September to join the Dept. of Nursing Education, Teachers College, N. Y.

MINNIE V. TAYLOR, formerly executive secretary, Williamport (Pa.) Social Service Bureau, has been appointed preceptress at Dickinson Seminary.

VIRGINIA MISENHIMER TROUPE has been appointed county nurse, Willbarger County, Vernon, Texas.*

GRACE UNZICKER has been appointed tuberculosis supervisor, New Haven V.N.A.*

STELLA WARD, visitor on the Baltimore Family Welfare Assn. staff, and LUCILLE HAMNER, of the staff of the Austin (Texas) Family Service Society, have entered upon an exchange of positions for one year.

FRANCES WARREN has been appointed assistant supervisor of the new Division of Old Age Security, Dept. of Social Welfare, New York State, with offices in Albany.

CHARLES W. WASHINGTON, formerly with Minnesota Urban League, has been appointed executive secretary, Atlanta Urban League.

DORRIS WEBER, formerly supervisor, East Harlem Nursing and Health Service, has been appointed educational director, V.N.A., St. Louis.*

MRS. L. WINSTEAD has been appointed acting secretary, Family Welfare Society, Tucson, Ariz.

DEAN S. YARBOROUGH, director of industrial relations at Brooklyn Urban League and a teacher in Atlanta School of Social Work, has been appointed executive secretary, Warren (Ohio) Urban League.

RUTH ZURFLUH, formerly on the staff, Charity Organization Society of New York, has joined the staff of the Minneapolis Family Welfare Assn.

ADMINISTRATOR'S GUIDE

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COMMUNITY CHESTS AND RELIEF

(*Continued from page* 503)

difficulty in securing and holding qualified case workers in the family welfare field? This has been the "normal" situation in many cities during the past several years; when as a result of our actual or implied promise to "relieve all cases of need," we are overwhelmed by a wave of unemployment without a corresponding increase in resources, we approach a stage of demoralization in the chest as well as the individual agencies.

Letting the public think vaguely that it contributes chiefly for "relieving the poor" and then using the money for other purposes may be the easiest way of raising funds, but even such a well-intentioned deception will soon wreck chest and agencies alike. Ultimately we must use for relief what we secure for relief; and since none of us would like to see anything like 50 per cent of chest funds appropriated for that purpose (thus wrecking other agencies) our only alternative is some such program as is suggested here, making clear the fact that we cannot meet all community relief needs, with a frank and courageous effort to correct the public misconceptions for which we are responsible.

If a complete delegation of the relief raising function to the relief agencies is not acceptable, perhaps much the same ends can be achieved through the adoption of similar methods by the chest itself, in cooperation with the agencies. This would still mean an emphasis solely upon service programs in the chest campaign, making it clear to the public that the chest cannot undertake to meet every relief need in the community, and that such limited relief funds as are required for the special functions of member agencies, will be raised as needed during the year. The mechanics of the regular campaign would remain much as they are now, save for the so-called "industrial solicitation" which almost inevitably develops aspects of coercion, bringing a great flood of demands later from thousands who treat their contributions as insurance against their own future needs. On social as well as practical grounds there should be less campaign pressure upon the small giver.

Special case appeals could be utilized more fully by the case work agencies, while the chest would have the primary responsibility for raising during the year a small "revolving" relief fund to be drawn upon within agreed limits by each agency. The persons thus approached for relief needs would in general be the more well-to-do in the community, while in number they

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Health

AMERICAN BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE INC.— Mrs. F. Robertson Jones, President, 152 Madison Ave., New York City. Purpose: To teach the need for birth control to prevent destitution, disease and social deterioration; to amend laws adverse to birth control; to render safe, reliable contraceptive information accessible to all married persons. Annual membership, $2.00 to $500.00. Birth Control Review (monthly), $2.00 per year, voluntary contribution.

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. To provide a better understanding of the social hygiene movement; to advance sound sex education, to combat prostitution and sex delinquency; to aid public authorities in the campaign against the venereal diseases; to advise in organization of state and local social-hygiene programs. Annual membership dues $2.00 including monthly journal.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE, INC.— Dr. William H. Welch, honorary president; Dr. Charles P. Emerson, president; Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, medical director; Dr. Clarence J. D'Alton, executive assistant; Clifford W. Beers, secretary; 370 Seventh Avenue, New York City. Pamphlets on mental hygiene, mental and nervous disorders, feebleminded-ness, epilepsy, inebrity, delinquency, and other mental problems in human behavior, education, industry, psychiatric social service, etc. "Mental Hygiene," quarterly, $3.00 a year; "Mental Hygiene Bulletin" monthly, $1.00 a year.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING— 370 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y. Katharine Tucker, R.N., General Director. Organized to promote public health nursing, establish standards, offer field advisory service, collect statistics and information on current practices. Official monthly magazine: *The Public Health Nurse.*

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS— Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director; Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Associate Director; B. Franklin Rover, M.D., Medical Director; Eleanor P. Brown, Secretary, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York. Studies scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and disseminates practical information as to ways of preventing blindness and conserving sight. Literature, exhibits, lantern slides, lectures, charts and co-operation in sight-saving projects available on request.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION— 370 Seventh Ave., New York. Dr. Henry Boswell, president; Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. Journal of the Outdoor Life, popular monthly magazine, $2.00 a year; American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

Home Economics

AMERICAN HOME ECONOMICS ASSOCIATION— Alice L. Edwards, executive secretary, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C. Organized for betterment of conditions in home, school, institution and community. Publishes monthly Journal of Home Economics; office of editor, 617 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C.; of business manager, 101 East 20th St., Baltimore, Md.

Education

ART EXTENSION SOCIETY, INC.— The Art Center, 65 East 56th Street, New York City. Purpose,—to extend the interest in, and appreciation of the Fine Arts, especially by means of prints, lantern slides, traveling exhibitions, circulating libraries, etc., etc.

WORKER'S EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA — A cooperative Educational Agency for the promotion of Adult Education among Industrial Workers. 1440 Broadway, New York City. Spencer Miller, Jr.,, Secretary.

Foundations

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.— 125 East 46th Street, New York. Promotes the creation of new agencies for the blind and assists established organizations to expand their activities. Conducts studies in such fields as education, employment and relief of the blind. Supported by voluntary contributions. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director; Charles B. Hayes, Field Director.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—John M. Glenn, dir.; 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Charity Organization. Delinquency and Penology, Industrial Studies, Library, Recreation, Remedial Loans, Statistics, Surveys and Exhibits. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

National Conferences

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK— Richard C. Cabot, president, Boston; Howard R. Knight, secretary, 277 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting, and issues a quarterly Bulletin. The fifty-eighth annual convention of the Conference will be held in Minneapolis in 1931. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of five dollars.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JUVENILE AGENCIES— Roy L. McLaughlin, Howard, Rhode Island, President. A national organization for the study of methods of treatment, training and control of problem and unfortunate children. Annual meeting at Louisville, Kentucky, October 9th, 10th and 11th, 1930. The Conference brings together the leaders in special education, social case work, probation, public welfare departments, the personnel of institutions caring for dependent and delinquent children, and the leaders in organizations concerned with club work and recreation for juveniles.

Religious Organizations

COUNCIL OF WOMEN FOR HOME MISSIONS — 105 E. 22d St., New York Composed of the national women's home mission boards of the United States and Canada. Purpose: To unify effort by consultation and cooperation in action and to represent Protestant church women in such national movements as they desire to promote interdenominationally.

Florence E. Quinlan, Executive Secretary.
Religious Work for Indian Schools, Helen M. Brickman, Director.
Migrant Work, Edith E. Lowry, Secretary.
Adela J. Ballard, Western Supervisor.
Womens interdenominational groups — state and local—are promoted.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA— Constituted by 27 Protestant communions. Rev. C. S. Macfarland, Rev. S. M. Cavert and Rev. J. M. Moore, Gen. Sec's.; 105 E. 22d St., New York City.

Dept. of Research and Education, Rev. F. E. Johnson, Sec'y.
Commissions: Church and Social Service, Rev. W. M. Tippy, Sec'y; International Justice and Goodwill: Rev. S. L. Gulick, Sec'y; Church and Race Relations: Dr. G. E. Haynes, Sec'y.
Committee on Goodwill between Jews and Christians, Rev. E. R. Clinchy, Sec'y.

GIRL'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY OF THE U. S. A.— 386 Fourth Avenue, New York City. A national organization for all girls, sponsored by the Episcopal Church. Provides opportunities for character growth and friendship through a program adapted to local needs. Membership 46,000.

NATIONAL BOARD OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—Mrs. Robert E. Speer, president; Miss Anna V. Rice, General Secretary; Miss Emma Hirth, Miss Helen A. Davis, Associate Secretaries; 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This organization maintains a staff of executive and traveling secretaries for advisory work in the United States in 1,034 local Y.W.C.A.'s on behalf of the industrial, business, student, foreign born, Indian, colored and younger girls. It has 103 American secretaries at work in 16 centers in the Orient, Latin America and Europe.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN— 625 Madison Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Joseph E. Friend, President; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger, Executive Secretary. Program covers twelve departments in religious, educational, civic and legislative work, peace and social service. Official publication: "The Jewish Woman."

Department of Service for Foreign Born. For the protection and education of immigrant women and girls. Maintains Bureau of International Service. Quarterly bulletin, "The Immigrant." Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Chairman; Cecilia Razovsky, Secretary.

Department of Farm and Rural Work, Mrs. Abraham H. Arons, Chairman; Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, Secretary. Program of education, recreation, religious instruction and social service work for rural communities.

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DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

Religious Organizations

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES — 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Composed of 360 elected representatives from local Y.M.C.A's. Maintains a staff of 135 secretaries serving in the United States and 142 secretaries at work in 32 foreign countries. Francis S. Harmon, President; Adrian Lyon, Chairman, General Board; Fred W. Ramsey, General Secretary.

William E. Speers, Chairman Home Division. R. E. Tulloss, Chairman Personnel Division. Thomas W. Graham, Chairman Student Division. Wilfred W. Fry, Chairman Foreign Committee.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE—For social service among Negroes. L. Hollingsworth Wood, pres.; Eugene Kinckle Jones, exec. sec'y; 17 Madison Ave., New York. Establishes committees of white and colored people to work out community problems. Trains Negro socal workers. Publishes "Opportunity"—a "journal of Negro life."

Child Welfare

ASSOCIATED GUIDANCE BUREAU, INC.—One East Fifty-Third Street, New York. Telephone: Plaza 9512. A non-sectarian non-philanthropic child guidance bureau, employing highest social work standards. Work includes consultation and home service with behavior maladjustments of children, adolescents, and young adults. For information address Jess Perlman, Director.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—C. C. Carstens, director, 130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worth-while results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE—Wiley H. Swift, acting general secretary, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. To improve child labor legislation; to conduct investigation in local communities; to advise on administration; to furnish information. Annual membership, $2, $5, $10, $25 and $100 includes monthly publication, "The American Child."

Recreation

PLAYGROUND AND RECREATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA — 315 Fourth Ave., New York City. Joseph Lee, president; H. S. Brauncher, secretary. To bring to every boy and girl and citizen of America an adequate opportunity for wholesome, happy play and recreation. Playgrounds, community centers, swimming pools, athletics, music drama, camping, home play, are all means to this end.

Women's Trade Union

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA — Mrs. Raymond Robins, honorary president; Miss Rose Schneiderman, president; Miss Elisabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer; Machinists Bldg., 9th and Mt. Vernon Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. Stands for self-government in the work shop through trade union organization; and for the enactment of industrial legislation. Official publication, Life and Labor Bulletin. Information given.

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ould be but a fraction of the present body chest contributors.

We should thus develop a greater elasity in money-raising methods, the necesty for which many chests have begun to cognize in practice. We would no longer ake everything on the resources which n be secured in a single "drive." We ould take the greatest present variable chest budgeting (relief), and raise it the situation demands during the year, ther than attempting to meet such situions upon fixed resources determined a ar in advance. And we would give the est and the case work agencies a new centive for year-round interpretation to selected and important group in the comunity, developing new contributors, and at e same time decreasing the flood of deands which follow a generalized relief ppeal to the entire community.

In conclusion let me summarize these ggestions, embodying in a study program me of the steps which we must *begin* to ke during the critical period which is fore us. Their relative importance will ary in different situations according to the ze of the community, the pressure of deands, and the existing stage of developent. All of these steps require full and ntinual cooperation between the chest nd the agencies. Some of them should ave more adequate treatment than has een given them here, but they are offered erely as a starting point for discussion.

The first essentials lie in a more frank nd adequate program of study and of ublic interpretation, which would include: lief as a tool of social action as well as f case work treatment, and the probable st and dangers of any "complete" relief rogram; the fact that neither the chest or its member agencies can pretend to eet all the relief needs of the community, and that our larger community responsibility can be discharged only through remedial social action; direct responsibility on the part of each agency for interpreting its own program both in the chest campaign and throughout the year; the fact that no gift for general purposes absolves any contributor from his responsibility toward particular individuals; the fact that the primary purpose of the regular chest campaign is to finance the service program of its member agencies, and that such relief funds as are needed will be raised quietly during the year from a more limited number of contributors, by the case work relief agencies themselves or by the joint efforts of the chest and these agencies.

Second, there should be careful coordination of the chest's money-raising efforts with the programs of the agencies, through agreement as to the case work functions of the agencies, the purposes of the relief incidental thereto, and methods of determining the amounts needed during the year; through provision in the budget of these agencies for publicity and money-raising; through abandonment of the so-called "industrial" solicitation; through giving each campaign contributor a chance to say for himself (by a signed statement on his pledge card) whether he wishes later opportunity to give to any agency or family to meet special needs; through a positive financial service to the agencies by advising them of prospects for special appeals, the type of approach best suited to each prospect, and so on; through planning year-round solicitation as carefully as the regular campaign, with volunteers reserved and trained for that purpose. The money-raising methods for this purpose might include: development by the agencies of the natural relief resources of each family to the extent justified in case work; special case appeals by the agencies to other sources; appeals for special purposes (different types of relief) by either the chest or the agencies; the raising of a general emergency or revolving relief fund by the chest during the year, to supplement the money raised by the above methods.

And third, recognizing that it is both unwise and impossible for us to "relieve all distress" through our own direct efforts, we must discharge our broader responsibility through stimulating comunity action toward the development of non-relief methods of meeting social-economic needs through such minimum governmental relief resources and facilities as may prove necessary.

Although some of these suggestions merely indicate trends already initiated in progressive chest cities, others involve definite change in policy. But the problem itself has in some cities become so overwhelming as to threaten disaster to the agencies unless policies change to meet a changing situation. Many American communities have reason to be proud of the way in which chest and agencies have endeavored to meet the existing unemployment crisis, but the degree of their success is measured by the rallying of community forces rather than ability directly to "relieve all distress."

Above all, we shall only bring disaster upon ourselves in the coming winter through playing upon the public's emotional faith in relief methods. These elements are almost inevitable in any wholesale relief appeal, which implies a generalized and unlimited responsibility and merely increases community reliance upon relief methods. Playing upon the public's addiction to relief, as a means of securing support for a constructive social program, is like plying a man with liquor as a means of persuading him to subdue his appetite.

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Communications

North Carolina Replies

TO THE EDITOR:

It is only fair to the North Carolina Conference for Social Service to clear up some points regarding that organization's attitude toward industry; only fair, also, to Mrs. Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League and to The Survey, since it was an item in the June Midmonthly issue which gave rise to Mrs. Kelley's question, "What can ail the North Carolina Conference for Social Work?" in the July Midmonthly.

The North Carolina Conference for Social Service had its beginnings as a movement of socially minded laymen before there were any social workers in the state. Its chief object was to study conditions that had a bearing on social development, to educate the public in these matters and to secure social legislation. The organization is directly responsible for the establishment of the State Board of Charities and Public Welfare and the county unit system and for various prison reforms, and largely responsible for the juvenile courts, mothers' aid and the Workmen's Compensation Act. With the growth of social work in North Carolina, the professional workers have joined in this program, but it is still really a citizen, or lay, organization—is not, as Mrs. Kelley assumed, "as is usual elsewhere, dominated by the leading social workers." Every president has been an educator, editor, minister, or business man with a live interest in social service rather than a professional social worker. We considered it something of a triumph two years ago when the Conference was able to bring together a committee, representing the employers, labor, the public and technical experts, which wrote a bill for workmen's compensation that, for the first time in many attempts to get action on this matter, went to the legislature without being labelled as an employers' or a labor bill. It passed and has been recognized as one of the best compensation acts in the South.

This year's recommendations regarding industry, to which Mrs. Kelley referred in her letter, were made by the same committee with practically the same personnel as last year. Its recommendations were so briefly reported in the June Midmonthly Survey that it was natural that they were misunderstood. Number One asks for a fifty-five-hour week for all employes of all factories and manufacturing plants, in place of our present sixty-hour week. It is hardly necessary to point out that all states have reduced the working hours gradually from seventy-two to sixty-five, to fifty-eight, or fifty-six, to fifty-four, where, incidentally, most of them still remain. To be sure, many workers in all these states have a shorter day in actual practice than that allowed by law; so for that matter do the majority of workers in the North Carolina mills. The Conference is only asking that the state clinch by law some of the gain made in practice.

It is important to remember also that in practically all states, limitation of hours applies only to women and minors. The North Carolina Conference Committee recommends that we limit the hours of men as well.

Number Two refers to child labor, but not as Mrs. Kelley supposed, to its elimination—the census of 1920 showed that this evil had been eliminated in North Carolina as completely as in most states, and we believe that the new census will show the record at least upheld. Nor is the item without definition; in fact, it is all definition and refers to the elimination of the clause in our present child labor law which permits a child between fourteen and sixteen years of age to work longer than eight hours if he has passed the fourth grade—in other words, asks for a straight eight-hour law for children from fourteen to sixteen.

Number Three asks for the gradual elimination of ni work for women, to which Mrs. Kelley objects as delay a most desirable reform. When we reflect that night wo has grown up gradually in the South since the 1890's and mo rapidly from 1915-1920, we must realize that a full third mo workers have been brought to the mills than are necessary a single shift. In the present depressed state of industry a agriculture, and of employment, they can adjust themsel only gradually. If the area around Gastonia, for example, w to suddenly cut off all night work, the resulting problem wo be comparable to that of Detroit this last winter. Since elimi tion of night work for women, means in textiles usually t elimination of the night run, it is even more important to workers than to the industry, that it be gradual.

On account of many incidents and the interplay of persona ties and organizations, a survey of women in industry, it Number Four, has become in North Carolina a sort of symb for the right of the public to know anything it wishes abo its citizens who work in the mills, rather than to furnish pro of need for such fundamental legislation as the other ite recommend. Nor is it contemplated that any of these sh wait on the survey. The whole is a program that is to pushed in the coming session of the legislature, even the fi stages of the gradual elimination of night work. And so hope that as great haste as is practicable can be made wh we still remember vividly the experience of 1929. Mar facturers have heretofore taken the stand that the Conferer had no right to concern itself with their affairs; we consider it a decided gain when some of them were willing to r criticism by their group for joining with the "reformer Our only hope that the recommendations may become law l in the fact that they were formulated by the same sort people who will be called upon to help pass them, and are n pious resolutions passed in the vacuum of a social work co vention. The Conference Committee on Industry was n searching for absolutes, and its report is the result of the inte action of the minds of practical men and women representi various interests working for immediate gains that may tactically possible in the present state of public opinion.

There is a fifth recommendation which was not report in the Survey item. This refers to improved administration labor laws—in short, to an adequate labor department, whi would be a great step forward in our state.

In addition to the report of the Committee on Industry, t Conference also went on record as approving a statement the general situation which had been previously signed by ov four hundred leading citizens of the state—and also previou been bitterly denounced in some quarters as communistic a radical. It grew out of the heated conditions of 1929 a served to remind North Carolina of some of the things whi we were accused—with some justice, it must be admitted of forgetting; right of freedom of speech and assembly, rig of labor to organize, the need of information to be gain through an economic and social survey of the textile indust and social adjustment to economic change through legislatio

At the annual convention of the Conference at which t report of the Committee on Industry was submitted, five the main addresses were on the subject of the industrial situ tion in North Carolina, all by North Carolina citizens, a all were free and challenging expressions of liberal thoug

I started out to correct some statements; I hope you w pardon me for having grown argumentative. I hope also th you will not gather that I—that any of the North Caroli Conference for Social Service—consider that it and Nor Carolina have done all they need to do. Far from it. But do believe that we have to take first steps first—and possil ones when possible.

HARRIET L. HERRI

Secretary, N. C. Conference 1929-30

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